MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 FEBRUARY 1984

Lebanon

Government's Resignation — President Amin al-Jumayyil, in a 5 February address broadcast by Beirut radio, announced that he has accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's government and is in the process of forming a national unity government that will represent "the various factions, areas, and tendencies." He also invited the participants in the National Dialogue Conference to start a second session in Geneva on 27 February, at which he will submit a reform program and will be willing to discuss "every issue," because "there are no sacred or forbidden things" in the area of reform. Stressing that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was "never an end but a means" to achieve the withdrawal of foreign forces, Al-Jumayyil said Lebanon should seek a formula to ensure complete withdrawals from its territory. He called for a total cease-fire in the fighting around Beirut, to be arranged by the Security Committee and monitored by an observation committee of retired military personnel.

Al-Jumayyil's speech followed Prime Minister al-Wazzan's announcement, broadcast by the radio, that he was "insisting" on immediate acceptance of his resignation. His resignation came amid continued fighting between the Lebanese Army and its opponents and after Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri's appeal, broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, for all Muslim and nationalist ministers to resign, except the prime minister. Birri also urged Lebanese soldiers to refuse to fight "against the people."

In remarks carried by the same radio, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt stressed that the civil war will continue until the "necessary radical changes occur" and called for a "decisive battle" with the Phalangists. Reaffirming his demand for Al-Jumayyil's resignation, Junblatt emphasized the "impossibility" of cooperating with the president even if the latter decides to abrogate the agreement with Israel, a position which Radio Monte Carlo viewed as indicating differences between Junblatt and his National Salvation Front (NSF) allies, Sulayman Franjiyah and Rashid Karami. An earlier NSF statement broadcast by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon called for a cease-fire and resumption of dialogue.

Military Situation — Although the Lebanese Army abided by the president's 5 February appeal for a cease-fire on all fronts, gunmen launched a surprise attack on Army positions in the southern suburbs of Beirut early on 6 February, Beirut radio reported. The Army repulsed the attackers after inflicting heavy losses but came under intensive artillery fire from nearby mountains, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. In earlier reports on the fighting over the weekend, Beirut radio said the Army lost 22 men dead and 197 wounded while Voice of Lebanon cited estimates that 24 of the Army's Lebanese and Palestinian opponents were killed in the southern suburb with about 40 civilians injured in the shelling. Army Command statements broadcast by Beirut radio held the opposition gunmen responsible for starting the fighting and for failing to observe cease-fire agreements. Palestinian forces participated in the attacks on the Army, the radio claimed, and Syrian artillery shelled residential areas. Artillery exchanges erupted in the Al-Kharrub region, south of the capital, while the Christian town of Zahlah also came under fire, according to the radio.

Broadcasts by the PSP's Voice of the Mountain radio blamed the continuing fighting on the Phalangist and Army forces, and an Amal Movement statement carried by the radio denied the Army Command's claim that government troops had recaptured positions in the southern suburb of Beirut lost to the Amal. The radio also reported that the shelling of Army barracks in Zahlah was stopped on the orders of Amal leader Nabih Birri and it carried a statement by the 1st Infantry Brigade, stationed in the Al-Biqa' valley, rejecting Army Command orders and denouncing the Army's "barbaric shelling of residential areas."

In the south, one IDF soldier was injured in a 5 February ambush south of Jazzin and two more were injured when their patrol was attacked near the Az-Zahrani River on 6 February, according to announcements by the IDF spokesman reported by ITIM and Jerusalem radio.

Israel

Lebanese Situation — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in a 5 February interview reported by Paris radio, said Israel "might well withdraw" its troops from Lebanon before long, but only on the condition that the security of Israeli borders was assured. The prime minister did not link the IDF withdrawal with a withdrawal by the Syrian Army, Jerusalem radio pointed out in a related report.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said Israel is "ready and deployed" in southern Lebanon to defend the citizens of "Galilee" should a change occur in that country, Jerusalem radio reported. He also accused Syria of trying to undermine the Lebanese administration in order to gain control over the country, the radio added.

Domestic Affairs — Arens has called for the establishment of a national unity government, noting that the Likud would then be prepared to give up portfolios to the Alignment, Jerusalem radio reported. In another development, the IDF General Staff headquarters announced the beginning of the public call-up exercise for the reserves on 6 February, Jerusalem radio stated.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraq has decided to strike four new Iranian targets "after 8 February" in response to the Iranian prime minister's statement that Iran will attack Iraqi industrial establishments if Iraq carries out its threat to bomb seven Iranian cities, a military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad

Voice of the Masses radio. He warned Iranian citizens to save their lives by leaving the targets — Bandar-e Khomeyni, Masjed Soleyman, Behbehan, and Ramhormoz. Earlier, in a Friday sermon reported by IRNA, President 'Ali Khamene'i announced that if the Iraqis "go insane and carry out their threats," Iran will take "severe revenge" on the "criminals." Iran has decided to bring the war to a victorious conclusion "as soon as possible," the president stressed. Meanwhile, in statements broadcast by Tehran radio, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps' Jerusalem headquarters called on guards throughout the country to prepare for action and present themselves at their local bases between 5 and 8 February. At a 5 February Cabinet meeting reported by the radio, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi stressed the need to speed up the deployment of forces at the battlefronts and to take the Jerusalem Liberation Maneuvers "seriously."

A 3 February communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio announced that the Iraqi Navy intercepted Iranian boats approaching Iraqi ports, destroying one enemy vessel and capturing another. However, Iranian communiques broadcast by Tehran radio over the weekend did not mention any naval engagement.

Iran

Three "leading" military members of the banned Tudeh Party have been condemned to death, the Supreme Judicial Council spokesman announced in a press statement reported by IRNA. The condemned men may include former Navy Commander Captain Bahram 'Afzali, AFP noted in a related report from Tehran.

Saudi Arabia

During his 4 February meeting with President Francois Mitterrand in Paris, Saudi King Fahd asked France to lead a new European initiative for peace in the Middle East, according to Saudi sources cited by AFP. Commenting on the talks in remarks reported by SPA, the king said he and Mitterrand had discussed all aspects of bilateral relations and the Middle East Situation, in particular Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, and the Palestinian question. Regarding Saudi policy on Lebanon, King Fahd expressed hope that the security plan will be successful so that security and stability can be established under President al-Jumayyil's leadership.

Earlier, in a commentary on Crown Prince 'Abdallah's call for U.S. troops to withdraw from Lebanon, the Riyadh paper *AL-JAZIRAH* said there is still time for the United States to drop "its indefinite bias in favor of Israel as long as there are Arab leaders willing to tell Washington about its disastrous and catastrophic policy and mistakes in the Middle East," SPA reported. U.S. policies in the region make it difficult for Washington's Arab friends to maintain friendly ties with the U.S. Administration, the paper noted.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait on 5 February after holding talks in Baghdad with President Saddam Husayn, who stressed Iraq's firm support for the "legitimate leadership" of the PLO and for its independent decisionmaking, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio and INA. Earlier, 'Arafat held talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, INA noted, and he told a press conference that the PLO is in the forefront of the forces that are harmed by the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. Before his visit to Iraq, the PLO chairman had stopped over in Algeria on his way back to Tunisia after visiting Mali, according to Kuwait radio.

Libya

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud during his 2-day visit to Libya, JANA and Paris radio reported. Al-Qadhdhafi, in a press conference reported by Paris radio, stated that he and the French minister discussed the possibility of "reconciling" the Chadian conflict through a "third man" which would be neither the current Chadian president nor the leader of GUNT. Regarding a possible invitation to visit France, Al-Qadhdhafi said he would not make such a visit until the French forces withdrew from Chad. GUNT Chairman Goukouni Oueddei, accompanied by his deputy chairman, also arrived in Tripoli on 4 February, Paris radio announced.

Egypt

A new protocol on military cooperation with Yugoslavia, primarily in the area of joint war industries, was signed in Cairo on 4 February by Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense Branko Mamula, MENA reported.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba has decided to end the state of emergency, Tunis radio reported on 3 February.

Inter-Arab Affairs

GCC justice ministers have agreed to complete a comprehensive program to enact shari'ah law in the GCC countries within 5 years, WAKH reported on 3 February. Bahraini Minister of Justice 'Abdallah ibn Khalid al Khalifah, in a statement cited by WAKH, said the move was agreed by all GCC countries "without opposition or exception."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Official Denies 'Arafat Met U.S. Diplomat

LD041522 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat 4 Feb (KUNA) — The representative of the PLO in Morocco, Wajih al-Qasim Abu Marwan, has denied that the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee had a meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to Rabat Joseph Verner Reed while attending the fourth Islamic summit in Casablanca. The PLO's representative stressed that the PLO was not against contacts with American personalities to obtain U.S. recognition for the organization and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Abu Marwan reiterated the PLO's rejection of the plan of U.S. President Reagan and the Security Council's resolution No 242.

The *AL-MAJALAH AS-SA'UDIYAH* periodical, published in London, reported in its latest issue that the American ambassador to Morocco, Joseph Verner Reed, who is close to President Reagan, had had contacts with 'Arafat during his presence in Morocco on instructions from the American Administration.

Palestinian Delegation Meets Soviet Envoy in Tunis

JN032030 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation from the General Secretariat of the General Union of Palestine Workers, led by the secretary general of the Union, Brother Haydar Ibrahim, has met with the minister plenipotentiary in the Soviet Embassy in Tunis, Comrade Aleksandr [name indistinct]. They discussed conditions that the Palestinian workers movement is experiencing inside and outside the occupied homeland and the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our people. Brother Haydar Ibrahim expressed the appreciation of Palestine workers for the support that the workers and people of Palestine get from the workers and peoples of the friendly Soviet Union. The Soviet minister plenipotentiary expressed his satisfaction with the results of the seventh general conference ofthe Union of Palestine Workers. He also stressed the Soviet Union's desire to develop and continue the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the Soviet workers unions and the workers of Palestine and their struggling union. The Soviet minister added that the firm principle postion of the Soviet Union in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people udner the leadership of its only legitimate representative, the PLO, will continue on the path of deepening Palestinian-Soviet friendship.

Tunisian Premier Receives PLO Representative

LD050015 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and minister of interior, yesterday evening received Brother Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunis. Brother Bal'awi said after the meeting that he reviewed with the Tunisian prime minister current conditions in the Arab arena, and particularly the Palestinian issue and its developments, and the importance of effective Arab solidarity that can stand up to the challenges to the Arab nation, its future and the future of its generations. He said that he also informed Mr Mzali of the high-handed practices of the Zionist enemy embodied in the laws and measures that are imposed on the Palestinian people in the occupied territory. Brother Bal'awi affirmed that the Tunisian prime minister observed the keen desire of the PLO to develop Arab relations and particularly Palestinian relations with African states to frustrate the Israeli attempts to infiltrate the African Continent.

He explained that the tour of Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to some African states at the invitation of the heads of state of these states manifested these stands. He explained that Mr Mohamed Mzali expressed his pride in the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of the challenges and his admiration for the PLO achievements under the leader of Brother Yasir 'Arafat.

Fatah Support for Lebanese Opposition Reported

JN041256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], one of the Fatah opposition leaders, stated today that the Palestinian revolution has put all of its resources and efforts at the disposal of the Lebanese opposition in order to confront the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy.

Upcoming Fatah Meetings, Al-Hasan U.S. Tour Reported

JN060838 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Feb 84 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and Fatah Central Committee member, is expected to leave Amman for the Palestinian leadership headquarters in Tunis within the next few days. Al-Wazir will attend meetings of the Fatah Central Committee and the Fatah Revolutionary Council which are expected to begin on 10 February under Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Informed Palestinian sources said that one of the major issues the Fatah Central Committee will discuss is Jordanian-Palestinian relations in light of the contacts Abu Jihad made with the Jordanian officials during his two successive visits to Amman, visits to prepare for the visit which Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, will pay to Jordan. The date of 'Arafat's visit to Jordan has been fixed for some time in mid-February.

The Fatah Central Committee is expected to discuss the initial report of the preparatory committee of the Fatah General Congress, which will convene before the PNC convenes in accordance with a decision by the Revolutionary Council. The Fatah Central Committee will also discuss reports presented by the regions and departments belonging to Fatah, especially since members of the Fatah Central Committee have been paying organizational visits to various regions. The Revolutionary Council may hold a meeting after the Central Committee's meeting to fix a date and place for the Fatah General Congress' meeting.

Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, will present a report on his current tour to the United States. An official described al-Hasan's tour as being only organizational, to assess

the Palestinian state of affairs in the U.S. arena through discussions with Arab organizations and gatherings in the United States. Al-Hasan's tour also is meant to investigate more closely the U.S. stand on the Palestine cause, especially after the new developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

Regarding the talks between the Fatah Central Committee and the Palestinian organizations, a meeting will be held between Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, who is authoirzed to contact the other organizations, and the secretaries general of the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Communist Party, and the Palestine Liberation Front under the new slogan — maintaining the unity of the PLO.

Al-Wazir Attends PLO-Jordanian Meeting 4 Feb

JN051709 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday attended a meeting in Amman of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee, which is concerned with supporting our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland. The meeting, which discussed the items on the agenda, was also attended by PLO Executive Committee members Hamid Abu Sittah and 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad. Sulayman 'Arar, Jordanian deputy prime minister and interior minister, headed the Jordanian side in this meeting. Abu Jihad also held talks yesterday with Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The talks dealt with matters concerning the Palestinian Liberation Army forces in Jordan.

Libyan Pressure To Form Palestinian Front Reported

JN060837 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — Prominent Palestinian figures here have received reports from Damascus that the Libyan Government has been putting great pressure on leaders of Palestinian organizations in Syria to form a so-called "Palestinian national front" as an opposition replacement for the PLO. The reports said that most of the Palestinian leaders have refused to respond positively to these Libyan pressures, with the exception of those elements who split from the Fatah leadership and waged battles against the PLO's legitimate leadership in northern Lebanon.

PLO Official Denies Libyan Allegations

GF041844 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The Libyan regime has continued its savage campaigns against the PLO with the aim of distorting its image and the line of its national struggle to local and international public opinion by making a number of accusations and by fabricating tendentious rumors in order to undermine the steadfastness of the PLO and its leadership in the face of the liquidation conspiracy directed against the rights of the Palestinian people and their national achievements. The latest one of these Libyan inventions is what AFP reported, quoting Libyan radio yesterday, on a memorandum submitted by the Libyan Government to the Tunisian charge d'affaires in Libya protesting against the PLO's utilization of Tunisian territory as a base for sabotage operations against Libya and its citizens abroad.

Commenting on these accusations and refuting the Libyan regime's allegations, Brother Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, yesterday made an exclusive statement to the Palestinian news agency. The following is the text of the statement:

1. The PLO chose Tunisia as a headquarters for its command with the consideration that Tunisia is the headquarters of the Arab League. The PLO is a member of the Arab League and respects its commitments and obligations and it would never make Tunisia a center for any military activity against anyone, let alone the fact that there are no military forces or any military activity for the PLO on Tunisian soil.

2. The PLO and Fatah in particular does not believe in terrorism and does not believe in political assassination as a means to solve any problem. This is not due to its weakness but out of a principled conviction and understanding of the nature of the Palestinian struggle and due to the continuing desire of the Palestinian command to save blood and achieve Arab solidarity. This is beside the fact that the international lines of the Palestinian struggle and the nature of the Zionist enemy and its alliances make Arab solidarity, that is committed and loyal to the Palestinian legitimacy as represented in the Palestine National Council's resolutions, one of the basic and indispensible foundations for bringing about the victory of the Palestinian struggle and for regaining the immutable national rights of the Palestinian people. Such a thing cannot be achieved through terrorism.

3. The PLO has never carried out terrorist activity against Libya or anyone else although some parties have carried out terrorist activities against the leadership of the PLO.

4. We hope that this Libyan statement does not involve a cover for a certain matter because we have been accustomed to such things. If such a thing happens, Tunisian territory will have nothing to do with it.

5. We challenge Libya to submit any evidence even at the level of mere suspicion to prove the allegations included in the Libyan statement. As for the issue of conspiring, it is not one of our traditions. Since the eruption of the revolution, we have been, we are still, and we shall continue to be distant from any conspiratory action against any Arab brother. We adhere to the poet's saying that if they eat my flesh, I spare theirs, and if they destroy my glory, I build theirs.

The liberation of Palestine does not take place through an Arab's revenge on other Arabs, but through unity of ranks, purity of brotherhood and struggle to create the future of the nation along the path of allegiance to the goal, the issue, the people, and the leadership.

However, as for the stand of Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi toward Brother Abu 'Ammar, it is left for the people's

judgement, assessment, and evaluation. It is in the Arab people's interest and it is they who are the judge and the governor.

PPSF Issues Statement on 'Arafat Moves

JN042030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF] has stressed the importance of creating Palestinian and Arab conditions for facing the reactionary Mubarak-'Arafat-Husayn-Saddam alliance. In a statement today, the PPSF said that as the U.S. Administration is trying to implement its capitulatory designs, the Arab figures of settlement, particularly the symbols of settlement in the Palestinian arena, have started to play their game in an open manner. The Front called for adopting an appropriate framework, representing a combatant action to preserve the PLO and to face the deviationists' scheme. The PPSF called on the Arab liberation powers and nationalist regimes to crystallize a practical formula for a serious confrontation with the enemy in order to cope with the great dangers threatening the Arab homeland and nation.

PLO's Salah Khalaf on Return to Confrontation

GF061028 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Feb (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has stated that the Palestinian issue was opened to the world through the gun and that machinations designed to drive the fighters to far places, will not be successful. On the recent visit of PLO Executive Committee Chiarman Yasir 'Arafat to Cairo, Abu Iyad noted in a statement published in the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'* today that this visit can be categorized as being a mistake, not treason. He continued: We in the Fatah movement believe in democracy. Every member has to take initiatives, but these initiatives have to be subjected to the opinion of the group. We hope to contain this kind of visit on the Palestinian level.

He accentuated that the Palestinian armed action will continue despite the obstacles and that the Palestinian fighters will return to the confrontation lines with the Zionist enemy sooner or later. He indicated that this subject is currently being discussed by the leadership and that the PLO is currently moving in the direction of organizing the Palestinian forces which departed Beirut and Tripoli by training them into becoming small combat units that possess the power and the ability to move quickly — different from the routine movement of the armies.

On the political and the military action he said: The political action will not last more than 2 or 3 months, after which it will be deadlocked. That is why the silence of the gun is temporary and the political action will remain to be backed by the Palestinian gun.

On the talks held by deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, in Jordan he said: We prefer that dialogue with Jordan be based on the Fes resolutions and the resolutions of the Palestine National Council. He went on to say: If all the Arab countries place their weight behind the convening of an international conference to discuss the Palestinian issue, we will guarantee the support of a reasonable number of European countries, including the Soviet Union and African countries.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Countries Agree To Enact Islamic Laws

GF031426 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0725 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Manama, 3 Feb (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of justice and Islamic affairs, has stated that the GCC justice ministers have agreed to complete a comprehensive program to enact laws of Islamic Shari'ah in the GCC countries within 5 years.

In a statement to the Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, published today, Shaykh 'Abdallah said this program will include enforcing the fixed limits [hudud], including chopping off a thief's hand. Shaykh 'Abdallah said all GCC countries have agreed to this move without opposition or exception. He said it has been agreed to form a three-man committee of clergymen to formulate this program. There will also be a six-man committee that will include an eminent clergyman from each GCC country that will put forward this plan in the framework in which will be presented to the GCC justice ministers.

Regarding the ownership of property by GCC citizens, Shaykh 'Abdallah said the GCC's postponement of a decision on this issue will not affect the property ownership agreement among Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Shaykh 'Abdallah said the GCC will discuss this issue on the GCC level when countries which asked for the postponement complete their property and survey systems. Shaykh 'Abdallah emphasized that the agreement to enact the judicial laws which will be issued in the GCC countries mainly affects the civil laws, which do not conflict with Islamic Shari'ah.

Saudi Arabia Hosts GCC Under Secretaries Meeting

LD041425 Riyadh SPA in English 1249 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 4 (SPA) — Foreign undersecretaries of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council began a meeting here today to consider how to coordinate their diplomatic activities and represent each other so as to cover the largest possible number of countries.

The meeting is being attended by foreign undersecretaries from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Kuwaiti Representative on Meeting

LD041421 Kuwait KUNA in English 1109 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 4 (KUNA) — Kuwait foreign undersecretary, Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz Ar-Rashid left here Saturday for Riyadh to attend the first meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign undersecretaries. Over a three day period the GCC undersecretaries will discuss coordination of diplomatic representation among their states.

Speaking to local daily *AL-QABAS*, Ar-Rashid said Kuwait was committed to the implementation of the Vienna convention treaty of 1961 on diplomatic ties and immunity, and was concerned within this framework to protect foreign missions in Kuwait.

The undersecretary was replying to a question on a possible Kuwaiti stance toward any additional security measures the U.S. Government might undertake after the ratification of a draft-law on combating international terrorism against U.S. embassies and installations abroad.

Ar-Rashid pointed out that any state is entitled to protect its diplomatic mission in any host country, but within the limits of the embassy compound "except when the mission's head requests local authorities to take additional measures in some special cases." It is possible to make special bilateral agreements between a country and a diplomatic mission it hosts on security measures without breaching the Vienna accords, the undersecretary contended.

Ar-Rashid's accompanying delegation includes head of the Gulf Cooperation Committee Dr. Salim Jabir al-Ahmad and head of the ministry's international relations section, 'Abd al-'Aziz Al-Shariq.

BAHRAIN

Amir Launches New Missile-Equipped Warship

GF051944 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Manama, Feb 5, (WAKH) — H.H. the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, launched the country's first missile equipped warship *Ahmad al-Fatih* as part of the BDF's 16th anniversary celebrations at the naval base.

Navy Lieutenant Shaykh Mohammad ibn Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah stressed that BDF's achievements were the results of careful planning. He noted that the BDF spares no effort to develop the naval force to keep pace with the latest arms developments.

In his speech, Bahrain's crown prince and the BDF commander in chief, H.E. Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, said Bahrain's Defence Force is the country's protective shield. "The BDF is part and parcel of the Gulf Arab and Islamic nation," he said. He added that launching the missile-equipped warship adds strength to the BDF.

The BDF commander-in-chief thanked all the BDF staff for their strenuous efforts in developing the force.

KUWAIT

'Arafat Visits for Palestinian Fund Meetings

LD052046 Kuwait KUNA in English 1729 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 5 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here Sunday to attend the meetings of the national Palestinian fund.

On arrival here from Baghdad, 'Arafat said he will meet during his stay in Kuwait with his highness the amir, and his highness the crown prince. 'Arafat said his African tour — which included Senegal, Gambia, Guinea and Mali — has come in response to invitations of leaders of those countries. He added that his visit to Kuwait, in the course of a Gulf tour, has come following his African tour which had succeeded on the popular and official levels, and which constituted a reply to Israel's attempts to return to Africa.

'Arafat pointed out that the Palestinian cause is currently passing through "the most important and dangerous" stage, and reaffirmed that there would be no peace or stability in the Middle East without the PLO. The PLO chairman said he would meet with his highness the amir and attend the inauguration of the Palestinian National Fund's meetings, which Kuwait has agreed to host.

Before leaving Baghdad, 'Arafat told a press conference he would resume talks with King Husayn of Jordan in mid-February on cooperation between Jordan and the PLO.

'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian revolution is one of the sides most harmed by the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, and said that Iran had refused to receive the mediation committee formed by the Islamic summit conference, held last month in Casa blanca.

'Arafat disclosed that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia would begin late this week a series of contacts with Arab leaders on the holding of the Arab summit conference, planned to convene in Riyadh next month.

In Baghdad, 'Arafat had lengthy talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on issues of mutual interest, including Arab developments, the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

Amir Receives 'Arafat

LD061102 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] At 0900 today, his highness the amir received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of their visit to the country. The meeting was attended by the minister of communications, 'Isa Muhammad al-Masidi.

His highness the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, also received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafatat his office this morning, along with his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by the minister of communications and the director of the PLO office in Kuwait.

Official on Relations With Soviet, PRC Muslims

GF031640 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 2 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Fayiz Karkutli]

[Excerpt] Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Ahmad Sa'd al-Jasir has said that he will make an official visit to the Soviet Union to acquaint himself with the conditions of Soviet Muslims throughout the Soviet Union, particularly in densely populated areas. He added that he will familiarize himself with their conditions and with the cultural and historical heritage of the Soviet peoples.

The Awqaf and Islamic affairs minister was speaking following a meeting with 'Adil al-Jarrah, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the Soviet Union. He said that during his meeting with Ambassador al-Jarrah, a date for the visit was arranged within the framework of a coordinated program for the exchange of visits by Kuwaiti and Soviet officials. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister al-Jasir has received a PRC radio delegation on a current visit to Kuwait. In a statement to Beijing radio, the minister affirmed to the PRC radio delegation the feelings of amity which the Kuwaiti people harbor toward their Muslim brothers and the Chinese people. He added:During our visit to China, I and the members of the Kuwaiti delegation sensed the friendly sentiments and warm hospitality accorded to us.

The minister said to *AS-SIYASAH*: During the meeting, I took the opportunity to reaffirm my gratitude and to extend my greetings to all PRC officials we met during our visit, and to assure them that I am still interested in the mission I carried out — for I am seeking in Kuwait to strengthen Kuwaiti-PRC relations in various economic, cultural and religious fields, for this will serve the interests of the two countries.

I also emphasized the role of broadcasting in strengthening relations among peoples. I emphasized to them the responsibility of joining with us in participating in this good work, particularly by teaching Arabic to Chinese Muslims through PRC radio and television. He added: The meeting was an opportunity to laud the official trend in China to give Chinese Muslims the freedom to observe their religion in worshipping and dealing with their compatriots and with other Muslims in the world. I also applauded and thanked the PRC Government for reopening mosques for prayers and reopening the offices of Chinese Islamic societies in various cities.

I urged further strengthening of relations between Chinese Muslims and their brother Muslims in Kuwait, for this relationship will be a symbol for strengthening ties between all Chinese and between all Arabs and Muslims. The minister added: We wish the radio delegation a pleasant stay in Kuwait among their brothers and friends, the Kuwaiti people.

ARAB TIMES on Pressure To Withdraw U.S. Marines

GF031108 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 2-3 Feb 84 p 6

["Opinion" column by Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarrallah: "Disadvantages of Democracy"]

[Text] Democracy has many advantages and disadvantages. The Soviet Union can publicize its ideological virtues to Americans because of democracy in the U.S. The United States, however, cannot similarly penetrate the Soviet Union. This explains the defeats of the U.S. in world affairs, caused as much by pressure of American public opinion itself as by any external forces.

For instance, there is now pressure on President Reagan to withdraw U.S. Marines from Lebanon. Some Americans criticize the installation of U.S. missiles in West Europe and consider it a form of U.S. interference. They hold the same view over the presence of U.S. forces in Grenada and Lebanon.

If President Reagan complies with the demands and withdraws U.S. forces from Lebanon, the area will be subjected to Soviet domination. Soviet domination extends to Afghanistan in east Asia, and may extend to Iran and the Mediterranean area. All this could take place because democracy in the U.S. and other Western countries gives people access to the leadership, and this sometimes harms national interests.

Americans would be in favor of the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines because this would stop the casualties. Americans are also influenced by Soviet propaganda in their country.

Some people say democracy is the better alternative. But clever people take advantage of its shortcomings.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Saudi Prince's Comments

GF051548 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Saudi Statements and the Failure of American Trickery"]

[Text] It is obvious that the statement made by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi regent and crown prince, regarding the necessity of pulling U.S. troops out of Lebanon and describing the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance as being directed against the Arabs, were in fact stated by him, and proof of that is the fact that the official Saudi news agency carried the text of this statement.

Nevertheless, the U.S Administration which was shocked by this statement, moved quickly to cast doubts about it through the constant U.S. style of elaborating things, machinating against Arabs, and undermining any unified Arab position. It did that to prevent the Saudi words — which are very important to the United States — from reaching the American people, because the U.S. Administration deceives its citizens by saying that it is carrying out a plan for peace in Lebanon and by saying that this plan is accepted by the Lebanese and Arabs, and that those who are opposed to this task among the Arabs are only a few terrorists, extravagant elements, and agents of the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the United States was disturbed that Saudi Arabia broke its silence and announced that the U.S. presence in Lebanon is aggressive and illegal, and also announced its rejection of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel at a time when the United States wanted to capitalize on this silence to hide its objectives and aggressive designs in Lebanon, Palestine, and the Arab region.

From this point of view, the Saudi words managed to reveal the U.S. trickery by affirming that the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon is an Arab demand, about which neither those who are called moderate nor those who are called extremist differ, and by affirming that the Arab rejection of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is agreed upon by all the Arabs.

Obviously, the statement by Prince 'Abdallah will upset many equations and will make the Americans — both citizens and politicians — aware of the trick or plot in which their administration is involved in Lebanon, and in the Arab region. It will also affirm to them, and to the Europeans in general, that the United States is leading them all into a situation that will cause them to pay far too much. There is no doubt that the Saudi move will make President Reagan move to the top of the list of those who have to pay the price.

The Saudi words show that Saudi tolerance and traditional patience is about to come to an end. The U.S. policy is taking a foolish and a very dangerous path, not only by leading the region to a seriously explosive and tense situation, but also in dividing the region into statelets and turning it into an arena of overt international polarization. This means that the confrontation Arabs will be forced to join the satellite of the Soviet Union.

It seems that the United States, through its irresponsible practices, is leading the region into a situation of polarization with the hope of dividing the Arabs and forcing them to ignore or forget the Israeli threat, and to surrender to it in the pretext of the Soviet threat. In other words, this means that through bargaining in Lebanon, Washington is trying to pour oil on the fire in an attempt to make others believe that there is nothing on the horizon other than the Soviet threat. In this way, Washington can implement General Haig's theory on the unanimity of strategy in the region.

However, the clear Saudi words which emerge from the Saudi position at the peak of the U.S. attack against the so-called Arab extremists represent a very important move to curb this U.S. defiance, and a basis for adopting a collective Arab stand that can remain strong in repelling this U.S. attack.

PDRY

YSP Chairman Receives YAR President's Message

GF041708 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's

Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Brother Ahmad Ash-Shijni, minister of state for cabinet affairs and member of the standing committee in the northern part of the homeland, who conveyed to him a message from Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

A number of issues that are of interest to cooperation and coordination between both countries were discussed during the meeting. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for cabinet affairs.

DFLP Official Rabbuh Visits for Talks

GF031826 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days, during which he will hold talks with YSP leaders on the latest Palestinian developments.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said that his visit to our country is part of the regular and continuing consultations with YSP leaders on issues of interest to the Arab national liberation movement, and particularly the present circumstances of the Palestinian revolution. He lauded the YSP's stand and role in supporting the PLO and safeguarding its unity and independence on the basis of the national line and program to which the PLO adheres.

YSP Chairman Receives Rabbuh

GF051858 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office this afternoon Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine [DFLP].

During this meeting, struggle relations between the YSP and the DFLP were discussed. They also reviewed the situation in the Arab arena in general, in the Palestinian arena in particular, and the means to strengthen the unity of national progressive Arab forces in confronting the aggressive assault the Arab national liberation movements face in their struggle against the reactionary Zionist-imperialist alliance.

The brother secretary general reiterated our country's principled stand toward the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO — their sole, legitimate representative — to achieve their right to return to their homeland, to decide their own destiny, and to build their independent state. He also noted the importance of maintaining and strengthening Palestinian unity, which is a vital condition in confronting the plots aimed at aborting the Palestinian cause and liquidating the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. Debate Over Lebanon Presence Viewed

LD032156 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Feb 84

[News and comment, by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The American President, Ronald Reagan, refused to fix a date for withdrawing the forces of his country from Lebanon in response to pressure from the Democrats in Congress.

It is known that the participation of the American forces in the Multinational Forces in Lebanon was, and still is being criticized by the opposition party in Congress. In addition, there are feelings of resentment among Americans who oppose this participation on the grounds that the continuation of the presence of American forces in Lebanon damages the American role. But these feelings have been transformed into sharp criticism of the American President's wish to continue the presence of the American force in Lebanon till the Lebanese are able to settle the problems which still exist among the conflicting sides in the Lebanese arena.

But the explosion at the headquarters of the American forces in Beirut last year, which resulted in the death of many members of the American force, has given the opponents of the American President much justification, which they are using to exert pressure to force President Reagan to withdraw the American forces from Lebanon.

In the shadow of these developments, one can notice a connection between the presidential election campaign and external political issues, definitely the most important of which is not the issue of Lebanon or even the Arab-Israeli conflict, from the American point of view. But the priority which the American politicians give to the presence of their military in a region of conflict which might not end easily — an issue which occupies their minds — is how to get out of the traps of this conflict. That is why the issue of the presence of the American forces in Lebanon is currently connected with the election campaign.

Those participating in the campaign are trying to emphasize their interests in the issue of their compatriots by attacking their opponents and their policies. Hence, the effect of such an opposition, which calls for withdrawing the American forces from Lebanon, cannot be overestimated, except by how much it serves the interests of the competitors for the presidency, which President Reagan has recently announced that he intends seek again.

Observers think that the results of the vote of the American Congress, with its democratic majority, next week on the draft resolution to withdraw this force will be determined according to the rules of the election game. In the event it is passed, the resolution will not be binding on President Reagan, who always rejects the requests for withdrawal.

U.S. Trying To Convene 'Urgent' Meeting on Lebanon

NC042219 Paris AFP in English 2208 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 4 (AFP) — The United States was today conducting intense consultations with Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon about holding an urgent meeting within the next 48 hours, an informed Saudi source said here. The source said the Lebanese opposition would also be invited to the meeting, but that it could only be held if all the Lebanese parties involved in the Lebanese conflict changed their current position. A firm date had not yet been fixed the source said, adding that Cyprus, Amman, Damascus and Riyadh had reportedly been suggested as a venue.

Talks Between King Fahd, Mitterrand Assessed

LD051458 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Feb 84

[From the "Analyses" program, presented by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Excerpt] The talks held yesterday between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and French President Francois Mitterrand, which took place during his majesty's visit to France, are of extreme importance because they came at a time during which many of the region's problems remain unsolved. Such a situation calls for joint Arab and international efforts to place these problems on the path to a solution aspired to by the Arab nation, which desires that stability and peace prevail in this region. Israeli actions not only threaten peace in the region but also world peace, as Israeli aggressive practices make it a hotbed of conflict between East and West.

Without a doubt, Arab and international interest in the visit of his majesty the king to France and his talks with the French president reflect the political and economic weight of these two countries and their influence over the course of events. The two countries seek world peace and stability and an end to hotbeds of tension and conflicts.

The importance attached to both countries' stands stems from their wise and moderate views based on believing in right and justice, and building relations between peoples and countries on a basis of respect and trust, divorced from disputes, conflicts and war. The Kingdom and France hold common convictions toward many world issues, including the Palestinian people's cause, the Lebanese problem, and the question of the Iraq-Iran war — issues which were the focal point of the talks between his majesty and the French president.

YAR

Fatah's Salah Khalaf Concludes Visit

GF031428 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] San'a', 3 Feb (WAKH) — Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), Fatah Central Committee member, left San'a' today after a visit to the YAR that lasted several days and during which he reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena and in the region with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

Mubarak To Visit Rabat, Paris, Washington

NC052230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that President Husni Mubarak will arrive in Rabat Tuesday evening on a visit to Morocco at the invitation of King Hassan II. In a statement to the weekly magazine *MAY*'s 6 February issue, 'Ali, who is accompanying President Mubarak on his current African tour, said that President Mubarak's visit to Morocco will last 2 days and take place following the president's visit to Sudan, which folows his trip to Tanzania. President Mubarak will leave Rabat on Thursday for Paris for talks with French President Francois Mitterrand on Friday. Following his visit to France, President Mubarak will leave for Washington, where he will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 13 February. 'Ali said that a statement is expected to be issued simultaneously in Cairo and Washington on the date and purpose of President Mubarak's visit.

Economy, Investment Ministers Leave for U.S.

NC050903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id Ibrahim, minister of economy and foreign trade, and Dr Wajih Shindi, minister of international investment and cooperation, left Cairo for Washington today on a 5-day visit during which they will hold important talks on Egyptian-U.S. relations and Egypt's development plan needs. Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id Ibrahim said that he will discuss Egypt's proposals on economic aid during the visit, and added that the rate of utilizing U.S. aid has improved remarkably in the past 2 years. Many projects have entered their final phase.

Further Reportage on Yugoslav Official's Visit

Military Protocol Signed

NC041208 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA) — A new protocol on military cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia was signed this morning at the Defense Ministry. The protocol provides for cooperation in various military spheres, primarily in joint war industries. Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war industry, signed the protocol for Egypt, and Admiral Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, signed for Yugoslavia.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed his happiness over the Yugoslav defense minister's visit to Egypt, adding that Egyptian-Yugoslav cooperation faces no political, strategic, or military problems. He expressed the hope that the protocol will be to the mutual benefit of both countries. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah extended an invitation to the Yugoslav war industries to participate in the Cairo Military Fair from 10 to 14 November. Adm Branko described his talks with the Egyptian side as extremely frank and added: We had the opportunity to be briefed on the current world situation. He said his talks were extremely fruitful and will further promote relations between the two countries' armed forces. The Yugoslav official expressed the hope that military delegations from the two countries will exchange visits for the sake of enhancing joint cooperation and asserted that he will do his best to overcome all obstacles facing such cooperation.

Minister Departs 4 Feb

NC041220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA) — Admiral Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, left today for Amman at the end of a 5-day official visit to Egypt, during which he had talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

Cypriot Commerce Minister Arrives 5 Feb

NC051133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — Yeoryios Andreou, Cypriot minister of commerce and industry, arrived today in Cairo at the head of a delegation for a visit of several days. The Cypriot minister is scheduled to hold talks with Egyptian officials on the means of enhancing and promoting economic and trade relations. The delegation was received at the airport by Economy Minister Under Secretaries Husayn Ahmad Husayn and 'Adil al-Jawhari and the head of the Cypriot Interests Section and his staff.

Interior Minister on Domestic Situation

NC051757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1342 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha has said that Egypt has been enjoying stability for the last 2 years which has been a subject of interest for foreign observers. He said: We are directing our security plans and measures within the framework of preventive action to stop violence, terrorism, and crime. We take all eventualities into consideration so that the preventive measures can be effective in eradicating these acts. The interior minister was answering questions put to him by members of the Consultative Council's Foreign Relations, Arab Affairs, and National Security Committee today under the chairmanship of Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim. The meeting was attended by the committee's chairman, Wahid ad-Dali. Abu Basha said there are factors that can affect the domestic security situation, such as the services problem, and that any movement away from them will reflect on security. Abu Basha added that the economic situation, the implementation of the economic and social development plans, and the possibilities of their achievement will have a psychological impact on the citizens, particularly if they approve of the way various issues are handled. That approval will lead to stability in the security situation.

The interior minister stressed: We in Egypt are now passing through a special, unprecedented phase in the practice of democracy. If democracy is not conducted within the framework of responsibility, the domestic situation can be affected. The way democracy is practiced is the responsibility of all parties engaged in political activity by opposing the illegal activities so that the

recent incidents which almost destroyed Egypt's security will not recur. Abu Basha added. The president and ruling party are allowing all opportunities to practice democracy in order to oppose the illegal activities. We should not leap to democracy in strides it cannot sustain. Egypt's stability, economic progress, future, and prosperity depend on constant stability, which must be based on a sound and lawful domestic situation free of disruptions.

The interior minister said: We are passing through a phase characterized by political competition, with its ultimate goal being the public interest in spite of some transgressions. However, the leadership is eager to maintain the democratic practices so that we can arrive at the situation we desire for Egypt. We are currently enjoying democracy, freedom, and freedom of expression in a way different than before. No one can deny this.

Regarding the incidents of 1976, 1977, and the platform incident [As-Sadat's assassination] in 1981, the interior minister said that although the tools involved in the platform incident were Egyptian, the incident itself was not purely Egyptian as foreign elements were behind it. It was planned by the Al-Jihad Organization, the primary goals of which were formulated by a non-Egyptian who came from abroad and established himself in Egypt. There are non-Egyptians linked with the organization, and there is a link between the attack on the Military Technical Academy and the platform incident.

In his statement, Abu Basha explained that the security authorities have information regarding the Islamic Liberation Party, but remain uncertain about the organization's links to foreign sources.

The interior minister said certain aspects of the ideological movement are linked with the world currents that occasionally influence political moves; for example, the currents connected with the religious and Marxist ideology that extends to foreign and Arab countries, some of which have specific political objectives. The same situation occurs in a criminal action that might assume an international character; therefore internal security cannot be separated from foreign events.

The interior minister said there are several phenomena connected to security, including international terrorism to which international groups are linked. These groups coordinate among themselves and have links to certain governments. Approximately 4 months ago an attempt to smuggle explosives and weapons was foiled. A group with Marxist leanings is currently on trial for possessing weapons and explosives. We, likewise, have a clear picture of the domestic currents. The most important feature of these currents is the extreme rightist one, particularly in wake of the 1981 events which supposedly aimed at exploding the situation throughout Egypt. God, however, destined that Egypt remain safe.

Hasan Abu Basha stressed that the emergency law has been in force for 2 years within the framework of fighting violence and terrorism. He asserted that some antiterrorism laws in democratic states have greater powers than those provided in the emergency law in order to safeguard their democratic and political entity. Abu Basha said with regard to the security situation that all types of crimes affecting the social and economic situation have been contained. Prisons have been developed and training centers set up. Efforts are under way in the economic security sector to combat forgery, embezzlement, and currency smuggling. Great efforts are being made to confront the traffic problem and solve it by providing more traffic policemen, modern equipment, bridges, and subways. There is also a plan to link all Egyptian cities and villages by radio and to increase incentives and privileges to encourage individuals to join the police force.

New Wafd Leader on Camp David, Ties With U.S.

NC050942 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 5 Feb 84

[By Hassan Zinati]

[Text] Cairo, Feb 5 (AFP) — The leader of Egypt's increasingly influential New Wafd opposition party, tipped to poll 30 percent of votes in the May general election, has denounced Camp David as "past history". Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din, 74, known to his followers as the "pasha" despite the abolition of nobility titles, said in an interview yesterday with AFP that the Camp David agreements "no longer exist" and "belong to history".

Mr Siraj ad-Din, one of the last surviving politicians to have served under the monarchy which collapsed in 1952, said Israel had "violated both the letter and spirit of the agreements". He said that he himself did not feel in any way bound by the Israeli-Egyptian agreements, to which the New Wafd Party did not give parliamentary support in 1978. He said: "The peace which we hope to achieve is a just peace, respected by both sides, which is not presently the case for Israel which still occupies Egyptian territories at Tabah (a tiny enclave on the Gulf of Aqaba). "Moreover, in Egypt's case, peace can only be complete if it includes all the Arabs because Egypt cannot be separated from the Arab world."

On foreign policy, Mr Siraj ad-Din said he favoured the "total neutrality" of Egypt in relation to the big powers. "We want to have good relations with all but on condition that there be no meddling in our affairs and no aggressive behaviour towards us", he said. "I believe in friendship, but I say no to military alliances", he added, alluding to the present privileged relations with the United States. However, Mr Siraj ad-Din said the Egyptian-U.S. ties "do not undermine Egypt's freedom of decision-making". At the same time, it was the "principle" of the New Wafd Party to "reject all conditional aid", he said. On Soviet-Egyptian relations, Mr Siraj ad-Din said that under the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who had privileged relations with Moscow, there were "exaggerations affecting Egypt's freedom of decision". But the New Wafd leader did not rule out allowing the Soviet ambassador expelled in September 1981 to return to Cairo.

At home, Mr Siraj ad-Din said the New Wafd Party supported a lay state but favoured application of the Shari'a (Islamic law) according to the Constitution amended in 1980 by the late President Anwar As-Sadat. "We are in favour of a civilian state applying the Shari'a, but opposed to a government run by clerics as in Iran", he said.

More Iranian Cities To Be Struck After 8 Feb

JN041636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In answer to statements by Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi in which he said that Iran would attack all of Iraq's industrial establishments if Iraq carried out its threats to bomb seven Iranian cities, we have decided to strike new targets in selected Iranian places after 8 February 1984 in addition to the cities that were mentioned in our 2 February statement. These places are:

1. Bandar-e Khomeyni.

2. Masjed Soleyman.

3. Behbehan.

4. Ramhormoz.

Thus, we warn the Iranian citizens that they should leave these places to save their lives. He who warns is excused.

[Dated] 4 February 1984

6 Feb Deadline Reiterated

JN061205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA) — Iraq has announced that the date set in the military spokesman's warning last Thursday expires at 2400 tonight.

In a statement to INA today, an Iraqi military spokesman said that Iraq will be free of any obligation toward Iranian citizens and will choose the time it deems appropriate to implement the contents of the last Thursday's statement.

On Thursday the military spokesman named 11 [as received] selected Iranian targets deep inside Iranian territory that will be hit in retaliation for Iranian artillery shelling of several Iraqi border cities.

Papers: Decision Against Iran Will Be Implemented

JN050950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb (INA) — Two Iraqi papers say that Iraq will not rescind its decision to strike at selected Iranian targets.

In today's editorial *ATH-THAWRAH* says: Iraq's warning to strike at targets in 11 Iranian cities will be a new and fierce Iraqi blow to the Iranian rulers who are obsessed with evil, crime, and destruction.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The Iraqi blow will make Iran's rulers realize that no force can prevent the Iraqi heroes from carrying out their just and responsible decision which shows their commitment to protect the security of their cities and civilian establishments, and to defend their dear land and great revolution.

ATH-THAWRAH says: Capable Iraq does not threaten, but warns and cautions, and it will carry out its decision.

In its editorial today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: If the Iranian rulers do not want their cities to be bombed, they must not shell our cities; and if they want to guarantee the freedom of navigation for their ships in the Arab Gulf, they must submit to our right to enjoy this freedom.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: It would be better for the rulers of Iran to resort to logic, submit to the desire of the international community, and agree to the just and balanced resolutions issued by the UN Security Council to which Iraq has agreed.

Armed Forces General Command Communiques

No 1,361

JN031737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Communique No 1,361 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 3 February 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With firm belief and high confidence in the ability to score further victories over the forces of the racist Iranian enemy, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their valiant fighting against the covetous aggressors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A force belonging to our brave naval units intercepted a number of enemy boats which tried to approach our territorial waters and some of our ports. It hit them with all kinds of weapons and managed to destroy one of the enemy boats and kill its crew. Another enemy boat carrying several enemy personnel was seized. Those aboard it were evacuated to the rear.

2. A force belonging to our forward units carried out a raid against the enemy positions opposite our positions in the area east of Basra, inflicting losses in lives and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, our capable artillery fired at a number of the enemy vehicles and engineering equipment and managed to hit them accurately and to destroy two armored personnel carriers and one hardware stockpile. Explosions were heard and fire was seen gutting them.

3. An enemy patrol tried to approach our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Three of the enemy patrol were taken prisoner and evacuated to the rear. Our forward units also opened fire on two enemy tanks and some personnel opposite our positions in the same sector, killing three enemy troops and both destroying and burning one tank. The other tank fled.

4. One vehicle carrying a 106-mm antitank gun was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

6. Today the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Khurmal and its suburbs with artillery, damaging some civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 February 1984

No 1,362

JN041720 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Communique No 1,362 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 4 February 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The spiteful Iranian regime's war of aggression entered its 42d month today. The forces of the glorious Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are increasing their strength and their determination to triumph over the forces of evil, backwardness, and aggression. The results of the war operations for last night and today are as follows:

1. In the central sector of the front, one of our forward units engaged an enemy patrol which attempted to advance toward our forward positions. Our unit killed one soldier and forced the other members of the enemy patrol to flee. In another area of the same sector, the enemy lost five dead, others wounded, and two observation posts and one infantry position destroyed.

2. In the northern sector of the front, our forward units sighted a group of enemy soldiers opposite their positions. Using various weapons, our units opened fire killing four enemy soldiers and wounding others.

3. One of our combat patrol units carried out an operation against enemy positions opposite our forward positions in the area east of Basra destroying one infantry position and detonating a hardware stockpile.

4. The artillery of the evil Khomeyniite clique today shelled Zurbatiyah and its environs damaging some private property.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 February 1984

No 1,363

JN051802 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Communique No 1,363 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 5 February 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Whenever they adhere to their recklessness and barbarism and insist on the course of war, evil, and expansionism, the Iranian rulers will be bitterly defeated and will pay the price for their unjust aggression against our brave country and glorious Arab nation. The results of the war operations for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our forward units fired on a group of enemy soldiers opposite their positions in the central sector of the front, killing six, wounding others, and destroying two personnel emplacements.

2. One of our forward units carried out an operation against enemy positions opposite their positions in the area east of Basra, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers. In another position in the aforementioned sector, one enemy soldier was killed and a hardware stockpile was detonated.

3. The criminal Iranian regime today shelled the cities of Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their environs with heavy artillery, wounding a child and damaging three houses in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 February 1984

Lloyds Cited on Cypriot Vessels Hit

JN031209 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] London, 3 Feb (INA) — A responsible source in the British Lloyds Insurance Company has stated that the Cypriot vessel *(Skaruch)*, with a 10,617 tonnage, was hit by an Iraqi missile near Bandar-e Khomeyni.

In a statement to INA today, the source added that the Cypriot vessel was set on fire. Its crew was forced to abandon ship, and they were transported on board another vessel to Bandar-e Khomeyni for treatment.

The source added that the Cypriot vessel *(Itifrio)*, with a 9,425 tonnage, sustained material damage after it hit one of the mines recently planted in the area near Bandar-e Khomeyni. An Iraqi military communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 31 January reported that Iraqi naval forces and aircraft destroyed five Iranian naval targets and shot down one Phantom aircraft in the Khowr-e Musa Canal, northeast of the Arab Gulf.

Third Cypriot Vessel Hit

JN041132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] London, 4 Feb (INA) — A responsible source in the British Lloyds Insurance Company has stated that a third Cypriot vessel, *Neptune*, with an 8,264 tonnage, was hit by an Iraqi missile. The source added that the vessel was set on fire. Its crew was forced to abandon ship and were treated on board a vessel that was in the vicinity of Bandar-e Khomeyni.

'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad, Meets With Leaders

JN040735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Feb (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here at dawn today on a visit of several days to Iraq. 'Arafat will talk with Iraqi officials on the

current situation in the Arab arena and the threats facing the Palestinian revolution.

Meets Foreign Minister

JN041750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Within the first round of talks with senior Iraqi officials, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] this evening met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. They discussed the recent developments in the Palestine question on all levels in addition to bilateral relations and means to further bolster them. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar at noon today visited the Palestinian fighters camp in the suburbs of Baghdad. He arrived in Baghdad at dawn today on an official working visit. Our correspondent says that brother leader Abu 'Ammar was accorded a warm welcome by the fighters, who shouted slogans praising the revolution and its leader, the bright symbol of our people, Brother Abu 'Ammar. The correspondent adds that Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech to the valiant fighters, the defenders of independent Palestinian decisionmaking during the Tripoli battles. Abu 'Ammar reconfirmed that the revolution will continue to proceed despite all the difficulties and plots to which it has been, and is still being, subjected. Abu 'Ammar talked about his visit to Cairo, explaining that this visit was the first real penetration of the Camp David accords. He referred in this regard to Egypt's role in protecting the ships that transported the heroic Palestinian fighters upon their evacuation from Tripoli following the bloody and ferocious battles aimed at eliminating the PLO and its legitimate frameworks in accordance with Zionist-U.S. design hostile to our people and nation.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar talked about the PLO's continued political efforts, referring to the PLO's prominent role during the fourth Islamic summit held recently in Casablanca.

Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Baghdad at dawn today coming from Tunis following his recent visit to several African states. Abu 'Ammar and his entourage were welcomed by several ranking Iraqi officials and Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad. Accompanying Abu 'Ammar are Brothers Jamal as-Surani, PLO Executive Committee member; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, the PLO's official spokesman; and Fahri Shaqqurah, official in charge of the Palestine Leberation Army's affairs.

Meets Saddam Husayn

JN051727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar arrived in Kuwait this evening from Baghdad. He met this morning with President Saddam Husayn. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the current Arab situation in light of the challenges facing the Arab nation, and with the means of achieving and consolidating Arab unity. The discussion also considered the latest developments on the Palestine issue and reviewed the results of the fourth Islamic summit in Casablanca.

During this 2-hour meeting, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn welcomed Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar and the members of his delegation and stressed Iraq's firm stand in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people under the banner of the PLO and its legitimate leadership. He condemned certain Arab sides' collusion with the Zionist-imperialist enemy in order to strike at the Palestinian revolution and eliminate the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil. The president affirmed that Iraq will continue to assist the PLO on all levels.

Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar thanked the Iraqi president for Iraqi support for the Palestinian revolution, affirming that the Zionist-imperialist plot to strike at Palestinian legitimacy continues despite the fact that the plotters —leaders and tools —have been exposed. Brother Abu 'Ammar also explained the difficult conditions our masses are experiencing inside the occupied homeland at the hands of the Zionist occupation authorities. He emphasized that the Palestinian revolution will continue to intensify its military struggle against the occupation forces in occupied Palestine and Lebanon.

This meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Jamal as-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, officer in charge of unified Palestinian infromation and official PLO spokesman; and Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Iraq. It was attended on the Iraqi side by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Holds News Conference

JN051242 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized that the Palestinian revolution is in the forefront of the forces that are harmed by the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war. In a news conference held here today, he said that Iran refused to receive a mediation committee that was formed by the recent Islamic summit conference in Casablanca with the aim of discussing an end to the war. 'Arafat announced that Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will later this week begin a series of talks with several Arab leaders on holding an Arab summit conference in Saudi Arabia at the end of next month. Regarding the Palestinian resistance's departure from Tripoli, 'Arafat said that the most serious event that took place there was the Zionist forces' completion of the sea and air siege imposed by the Syrian and Libyan regimes. He pointed out that the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people lost 3,000 martyrs as a result of the Tripoli siege, in addition to the destruction inflicted on the Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps and the burning of the refinery, port, and some of the city's factories.

He said: An Arab-Zionist aggression was launched against the Palestinian esistence for the first tme in the history of the Arab struggle. He stressed that the Damascus and Tripoli regimes tried to confiscate Palestinian decisionmaking through their support for the dissidents who rebelled against the Palestinian reolution. He described these dissidents as traitors.

'Arafat said that during their meeting today, President Saddam Husayn assured him of Iraq's constant principled stand in support of the steadfastness of the citizens of the occupied Arab territory under the leadership of the PLO. 'Arafat pointed out that his talks with the president covered all issues of mutual concern to Iraq and the Palestinian revolution as well as the current Arab situation. 'Arafat reiterated the Palestinian revolution's categorical rejection of the Camp David accords, saying that he considers them a plot. He also affirmed his rejection of the Reagan plan.

At this news conference, 'Arafat referred to the repeated U.S. attempts to hamper every UN effort to achieve peace in the Middle East. Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, 'Arafat said that the PLO wants to continue this dialogue as indicated by the continuous meetings between the representatives of both sides. Regarding Egypt's return to the ICO, 'Arafat said the decision on Egypt's return was made in appreciation of the role played by the Egyptian people and Army in support of Arab issues.

Departs 5 Feb for Kuwait

JN051742 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his delegation left Baghdad for Kuwait this afternoon. He was seen off by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the directors of the liberation movements office at RCC; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Radio Reports Rumsfeld Resignation

JN041933 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut — U.S. Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld today turned in his resignation. It was said in Beirut that Rumsfeld has forwarded his resignation to Washington through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. Reports arriving in Beirut added that Rumsfeld turned in his resignation after he had become convinced that his special mission of securing the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon has reached a deadlock.

It is known that Rumsfeld, who began his mission a few months ago at President Reagan's request, had paid several visits to the Arab region and met with the leaders of the states particularly concerned with the Lebanese crisis. He also made shuttle tours between Beirut, occupied Palestine, and Damascus.

Oil Minister Leaves for Ankara 5 Feb

JN051157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb (INA) — Iraqi Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Ankara today heading an official delegation to the meetings of the fourth session of the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee which will begin there tomorrow. The committee will discuss various aspects of cooperation to develop and strengthen economic relations between the neighboring countries.

In a statement to INA, the Iraqi minister said that he will convey a written message from Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister to Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on matters of mutual interest.

King Husayn To Leave Cleveland Clinic 6 Feb

JN061114 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Amman — The Royal Hashemite Court spokesman has stated that His Majesty King Husayn has completed his medical checkups at the Cleveland Clinic in the United States and will leave the hospital today. The spokesman said that His Majesty King Husayn enjoys very good health.

Hasan's WASHINGTON TIMES Interview Reported

JN051524 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1444 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Amman, 5 Feb (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has criticized U.S. policy in Lebanon, saying that such a policy will enhance polarization in the area. In a comprehensive interview with *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* and a number of U.S. editors the day before yesterday, the crown prince said U.S. policy lacks seriousness and clearly defined objectives that can serve stability and efforts to achieve just peace in the region.

His highness affirmed that Jordan will not agree to the Jordan River's becoming a final line with Israel by virtue of the fait accompli Israel is hoping to establish through its expansionist settlement policy and its rejection of the principles of a just peace. His highness pointed out that Israel has always been an obstacle to peace projects that could guarantee stablity and security in the region. His highness warned against wasting time in reaching a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East question.

Regarding U.S. weapons, the crown prince said Jordan wants these weapons to protect its territory and for self-defense. At the same time, he added, Jordan rejects the idea of using such weapons in accordance with other people's wishes. His highness affirmed that Jordan will continue to strengthen its Army in order to defend its territory and fulfil its pan-Arab obligations, as it has always done.

His highness criticized Syrian policy, which aims at dominating other people's political willpower through terrorism and blackmail. He warned that such a policy will have devastative negative effects, as it could lead to regional divisions and international polarization in the region.

Fatah's Al-Wazir, 'Arar Discuss Committee Meeting

JN060838 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — Talks have taken place between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides on holding a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied homeland.

A meeting took place between Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister, interior minister, and head of the Jordanian side to the joint committee, and Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

The joint committee has not met for 7 months.

SFRY's Defense Minister Begins Visit 4 Feb

JN041927 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Admiral Brabko Mamula, SFRY federal secretary of national defense and commander of the SFRY Peoples Army, arrived in Amman this morning, heading a military delegation on an official visit to Jordan that will last several days. The guest was received at the airport by Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the chief of staff, a number of senior officers, and the SFRY ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

The guest admiral and his delegation met this afternoon with the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff and the SFRY ambassador in Amman. The admiral and his delegation were briefed on the development and missions of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

'Ubaydat Receives Mamula

JN051921 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received in his office this afternoon Admiral Branko Mamula, SFRY federal secretary of national defense and commander of the SFRY Peoples Army, who is currently visiting Jordan. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations during the meeting, which was attended by the assistant chief of staff for operations and the SFRY ambassador in Amman.

ROK National Assembly Delegation Begins Visit

JN031315 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] An ROK National Assembly delegation under Chae Mun-Sik arrived in Amman today on 4-day visit to Jordan during which it will meet with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent; Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Senate Speaker Ahmad al-Lawzi; and House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz. During the visit, the delegation will be acquainted with number of development projects in the Jordan valley and will visit a number of historical sites.

Ahmad al-Lawzi, the speaker of the Senate; Ahmad at-Tarawinah, member of the Senate; Fu'ad Qadish and Sami Jawdah, members of the House of Representatives; the parliament secretary general; and the ROK ambassador in Amman received the delegation at the Queen 'Alya' International Airport.

Prime Minister Receives Delegation

JN041319 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received Chae Mun-Sik, speaker of the ROK National Assembly, and the delegation accompanying him in his office this morning. The delegation congratulated Ahmad 'Ubaydat on his assumption of responsibility as the prime minister. During the meeting, which was attended by Senate Speaker Ahmad al-Lawzi, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and means of promoting them.

Meeting With Crown Prince

JN041644 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received at the Royal Hashemite Court today Chae Mun-sik, speaker of the ROK National Assembly, and the delegation accompanying him. His highness the regent discussed with the ROK official the friendly relations between the two countries, confirming Jordan's continued support for these relations on the basis of its firm principles and beliefs.

The speaker of the ROK National Assembly conveyed to his highness the ROK Government's thanks for Jordan's support for the ROK people and its appreciation and respect for His Majesty King Husayn's position and his efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Senate Speaker Ahmad al-Lawzi and the ROK ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Briefs

Ambassador to PDRY — Amman, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* — A royal decree has been issued appointing Zuhayr Sakijjha as Jordan's ambassador extraordinary to the PDRY. [Text] [Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Feb 84 p 22 JN]

Reportage on Government's Resignation

Al-Wazzan Submits Resignation

NC051253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1158 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Dispatch by correspondent Joe Sa'dah from the Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] The meeting at the Presidential Palace between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan ended 10 minutes ago. During the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan submitted to President al-Jumayyil his letter of resignation and expressed the hope that the president will accept it as soon as possible. After the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] I made an appeal 2 days ago. Yesterday, or rather on the night I made the appeal, I had a meeting with his excellency the president, who was not unaware of my thoughts and contents of my appeal, because during our permanent and continuous consultations we always formed identical views on matters and on the necessary steps. I came today to submit my letter of resignation out of my feeling that during such historical days, matters and rules should be clear. For the record, I say that the concept of my resignation was defined in my letter as follows:

Your Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil:

Events are worsening and will increase the citizens' pain and anxiety. I personally shoulder the huge responsibility, motivated by a binding national duty and inspired by my conscience. I submitted the resignation of my government to Your Excellency after the Geneva conference, opening the way for the formation of a government of national unity in which all could participate following a national reconciliation and an agreement on sound bases for the salvation of Lebanon and for its rebuilding.

Although I did not participate at that conference, I submitted a memorandum to Your Excellency, in which I included — among other things — the Islamic demands, which do not concern the Muslims alone but all the Lebanese, because they are national demands that I consider foundations for building the homeland. Furthermore, our stand on refraining from ratifying the 17 May agreement and my insistence on this in wake of Israel's behavior — particularly its refusal to withdraw — was a firm stand from which we moved to ask the United States to help find a new formula that would amend or annul the agreement and asked it to exert pressure to terminate the Israeli occupation and ensure a withdrawal.

Days are passing, events are continuing, stands are becoming more complicated, and national reconciliation is stumbling. Every time an initiative is submitted or a salvation plan prepared, there are those who abort the initiative or foil the plan.

In my appeal 2 days ago, I said some action must be taken to end the bloody events which kill innocent people and damage or destroy their homes, and which began to kill the hope in the hearts. The people and Army are ours, its members are our sons, and their dignity is part of our dignity. I also said the illegal armed forces that control the homeland must give a respite to the homeland everywhere; let every sincere person who loves the homeland begin to do this. I further said that a new government must be formed that must embrace everyone so that everyone could participate in saving the homeland and in halting its continuous slide to the abyss.

Your Excellency Mr President, the painful and frightful deterioration and the worsening of conditions again place everyone before historical responsibilities. Out of my faith in what I said, I can do absolutely nothing but emphasize the resignation of my government, hoping or rather insisting on its immediate acceptance. I thank you for your continuous confidence and wish you success in serving the homeland and in saving it.

[Unidentified reporter] Does this mean that President al-Jumayyil has accepted your resignation, or will he take his time in considering it?

[Al-Wazzan] The fact is that the president has not informed me that he has accepted it. What I do know is that he will do what circumstances dictate. I hope he will succeed soon and accept the resignation soon, because the circumstances that prompted me to resign are those that prompted me to say that I insist and demand on a quick — or rather immediate — acceptance of my resignation. Today we discharged some necessary duties. I hope our duties will continue for a very short period only, because as I said, circumstances dictate what I did. I hope the new government will be formed with utmost possible speed. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Accepts Resignation

NC051230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1210 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The following is a statement issued by the directorate general of the Presidential Palace:

At 1100, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan tendered his resignation in writing to his excellency the president of the Republic, thus confirming the oral resignation that he expressed last Friday. The president of the Republic thanked the prime minister for his cooperation and accepted the resignation. The president of the Republic asked the prime minister and Cabinet members to stay in office until a new government is formed.

The president of the Republic will immediately commence his consultations by receiving the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies at 1700 today.

That was the statement issued by the directorate general of the Presidential Palace. We have learned from highly placed sources that President al-Jumayyil will conduct urgent contacts with the former presidents and former prime ministers and the heads of the parliamentary groups in a bid to expedite the formation of a government that would tackle the current phase through which the country is passing.

In this regard, we point out that President al-Jumayyil had conducted expanded official consultations with the parliamentary groups and deputies when the government resigned last December.

Al-Jumayyil Addresses Nation on Developments
NC052317 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2045 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Address to the nation by President Amin al-Jumayyil on 5 February — live or recorded]

[Text] I will begin my address by expressing my greetings and appreciation for the people's steadfastness against ordeals, rebellion against tragedy, endurance of injustice, and adherence to their land, rights, and sovereignty. They attached little importance to the sacrifices made for 9 years for the sake of saving Lebanon and Lebanon's worthiness, so that we may deserve to live in this country.

Compatriots: It is no longer a secret to say that the convulsive situation which Lebanon has experienced during the past months, and continues to experience, is not due to present reasons, but is the residue of causes which began in April 1975. These events are complementing the dimensions of the plot against Lebanon; Lebanon will be used as a staging point against other areas. Since the plot emanates from a foreign source, we sought to contain its roots and narrow its interaction by rapid international action and intensive steps, resulting in a practical and direct support of the homeland's independence, territory, sovereignty, and legitimacy. Hence, the Multinational Force has been a unique phenomenon that embodies an international solidarity affirming Lebanon's rights and process of its salvation.

However, the tampering hands were not deterred from creating convulsive atmospheres by undermining the signs of relief and relaxation, with the aim of achieving objectives which were behind the war's initiation. Some local situations have been exploited, and interacted with regional and international situations contrary to Lebanon's interest, liberation, territorial restoration, the rebuilding of its state, and unity of its people. The attempt to explode the situation came from foreign instigators particularly in the southern suburb, and from there it extended to Beirut. This instigation threatened the return of the well-known confrontation lines and the division of the capital, as well as kindling sectarian strife.

When the attempt failed, it moved to the mountain, coupled with opportunities and support provided it. Before the Israeli withdrawal, we seriously sought to deploy the Lebanese Army there in place of the Israelis. However, influential forces foiled these efforts by creating events to pressure the regime to make concessions we regard as forbidden. The regime and the people have been the target of maltreatment and evacuation operations in the mountain and other areas, in which foreign killers took part, as witnessed in several regions of Lebanon throughout the years of war. This has been in violation of the most basic principles of mankind, human rights, and international charters which safeguard innocent and civilian people.

When the generous Saudi mediation and praiseworthy U.S. mediation intervened, the draft agreements for remedying the situation and achieving a cease-fire constantly collided with some expressions, letters, and words. When our people were dying daily, when scores were being killed daily, when thousands were being displaced; and when our people were suffering under the shelling and wandering between shelters, we were able to meet in Geneva after long efforts and endeavors. The most prominent fact that emerged during the meeting was when the Lebanese have the opportunity to meet, it becomes evident to everyone that they are in agreement and that nothing divides them other than foreign interference and artificial obstructions.

In the wake of Geneva, Lebanese-Syrian coordination existed on many issues. The health of President al-Asad precluded the crystallization of these matters and the reaching of an understanding regarding them; it also brought about the postponement of the bilateral meeting which had been set for this purpose.

Following the Geneva conference, our contacts continued in the domestic arena regarding the holding of a second dialogue conference, particularly with the opposition leaders. We also made serious attempts and understood their demands, expressing our readiness to respond to the various proposals within the constitutional possibilities. However, conditions precluded the convocation of the promised conference. Our constant position has been one of holding meetings, reaching an understanding, and having all aspects open to discussion. However, with regard to the establishment of a government of national unity, this was obstructed by virtue of excuses, pretexts and refusals. In view of all this, how can we reach an understanding on the demands when we do not meet? How can we discuss fateful issues when we do not meet? How can we reach an agreement on reforms when we are far apart.

I do not wish to ask if it is for the sake of these reforms that destruction prevails in Lebanon; that the wave of terror is exacerbated for the sake of equal representation in the Chamber of Deputies; that the institutions, areas, and capital are destroyed for the sake of developing the various areas and a revival of the institutions; that children, women, and the elderly are killed for the sake of the establishment of a senate. I ask: How can accusing the government of domination be reconciled with the refusal to participate in the government to eliminate this domination? How can the state be accused of having a narrow base [qa'idah] when broader bases are denied it? How can occupation be denounced without confronting occupation? How can one always complain of the problem when one runs away from the solution. The security plan was dealt with in this manner — by making one condition after another — despite the extreme importance of the plan to link Greater Beirut to the south, to provide an opportunity for an Israeli withdrawal from the southern areas, and to ensure that any vacuum resulting from this withdrawal would be filled.

In our desire to safeguard the interest of a threatened homeland and an exposed people, we extended a sincere hand to all, met every rejection with patience, and every resistance with an open heart. If one of the leaderships opposed the regime for specific reasons, the opposition portrayed this as a conflict between the regime and one of the communities.

Compatriots, under the Greater Beirut plan, I have the southern suburb in mind as constituting a sector complementing the capital and a natural extension of it. We attempted to use the suburb as a staging point for other areas through reconstruction, development, and social services. We used members of the Army

to aid the reconstruction operation to help the citizen develop his sector and eliminate the effects of destruction. The plans for the suburb's development have been similar to those for the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh. When it was decided to send the Army to the mountain prior to the Israeli withdrawal, its primary mission was confined to safeguarding the citizens' safety and helping them in various areas of public service. This was so the Army would be the instrument linking the people, closing ranks, creating harmony, and instilling affection in hearts.

I extend my hand to the sons of Beirut, the suburb, mountain, south, Al-Biqa', and northern members of various communities, affirming that legitimate forces and institutions can only serve the citizens and work for the development of various areas and public welfare. I regard every Lebanese citizen as equal, whatever his ideology, affiliation, and creed may be. Citizens are dutybound to loyalty to the homeland and are bound by their affiliation to the state. The state is bound to serve the citizens and ensure their safety and exercise of freedom within the law.

This is my wager, from which I will not retreat. Let those hindering security retreat, and let confusion and terrorism end, so that the process of reconstruction, development, and peace may begin. It is emphasized that security must be maintained and bloodshed stopped. We must proceed with political conciliation to open the way for a reformation to ensure justice and equality for all, and equal opportunities in various areas, without discriminating between one area and another and between one faction and another.

No reform can reach its goals under the threat and use of force, but only through constitutional institutions which alone guarantee the freedom of the individual and group as well as the rights of communities and factions. It is obvious that the intrinsic development of any faction or community cannot be complemented by self-confinement, but through interaction with various communities and factions. Inasmuch as each faction interacts with other factions, interests are increasingly secured and develop themselves within the framework of a comprehensive national development.

Compatriots, I have always wanted to meet with the leaderships without exception in closed session. This meeting will continue for however long it takes, until the citizens are told that the dark tunnel which restricts their breathing and hopes has been closed. I had hoped that we would sit together to tackle Lebanon's problems and the complexities of war and its pressing weights, and consult together over Lebanon's future aspirations and the building of a better future for the generation that lived through the war and suffered from the tragedy. I had hoped to make reform proposals at the national conference which would be a staging point for a national reconciliation following the security plan. Disturbed security cannot wait for the conclusion of the phases of study. The citizens' security is a present need that preceeds future aspirations.

However, in the absence of the promised reconciliation conference and following the delay in the acceptance of the security plan or its obstruction, I must submit proposals that will be a suitable basis for detente. On this basis and in light of Lebanon's political and security reality, I announce the following:

1. I have prepared a reform program for discussion and consultation. The program treats sectarian issues and deals with reforms on the level of the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers and in the spheres of administration and security. I believe the proposals are compatible with Lebanon's situation and consistent with the wish of the majority, especially the constitutional document.

I will submit this program as a working paper to the dialogue conference when it convenes. I will discuss it with the new government when it is formed. I say here from a position of responsibility that in the area of reform there are no sacred or forbidden things. Rather, every issue is open for discussion, every topic is submitted for study, and every outcome is ultimately subject to the people's will.

2. I address an invitation to the participants at the national conference to meet in a second session in Geneva on 27 February. I don't doubt for a moment that the response to this invitation will be unanimous, spontaneous, and without preconditions. I reaffirm my openness to discussion with the opposition on every reform and every matter. The only matter which, in my opinion, remains sacred, and on which there can be no negotiation nor compromise, is the preservation of the unity of the land, people, and state and the liberation of the homeland from any non-Lebanese military presence.

3. I have accepted the resignation of the government, extolling the genuine Lebanese role that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has played. I appreciate his sincere national positions at a crucial stage in which history records the stands of men. I also thank the members of the government for their cooperation and services.

4. I am in the process of designating a prime minister and consulting with him on the formation of a national unity government that will comprise the Lebanese trends and represent the various factions, areas, and tendencies.

5. Orders have been issued to the Lebanese Army to be on standby to leave for the south in anticipation of an Israeli withdrawal and in response to our people's demand in the south, and so that the Lebanese in the south will not experience another tragedy threatening their safety and unity. In return, the Army will deploy up to the borders of the northern province.

The Army is determined to carry out its national unity as one rank and one body.

6. In the name of all of you and for the sake of your right to survival and security, I call for a comprehensive and total cease-fire. I welcome various calls for a cease-fire, provided that it will not be bound by impossible or artificial conditions. In order to ensure the cease-fire, I have asked the officials concerned to call the Security Committee to meet immediately and adopt the appropriate field measures. I have also asked that an observation committee of retired military personnel be formed to observe the cease-fire and report on its violations and draw up reports in this regard.

7. Lebanese-Syrian consultations must be strengthened and intensified so that we may discuss in depth the fateful relations that are dictated by the bonds of fraternity and the exigencies of being neighbors [al-jiwar] to achieve a formula that will ensure the security of the two countries vis-a-vis any danger or threat, and that will enable the Lebanese state to assume the responsibilities of national defense through the deployment of the Lebanese Army.

8. The duty of liberating the land is above every responsibility or task and has priority over any other matter. For this reason, we held negotiations with Israel with the participation of the United States. We reached an agreement for a complete Israeli withdrawal to the internationally recognized borders. However, this agreement was never an end but a means for achieving withdrawals. Since these withdrawals — the Israeli and Syrian withdrawals — were not achieved, and we reached a crisis with regard to the agreement with Israel — which made me desist from ratifying it — I believe with open objectivity that we should continue to diligently and seriously seek a formula that will ensure complete withdrawals from all Lebanese territories so as to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty and independence.

Citizens, when I promised you salvation and liberation, I meant the salvation of all the people, the liberation of all the territory, and the restoration of full sovereignty, rejecting in your name and with you a divided and fragmented Lebanon, and a Lebanon of statelets even if this costs me my life. I still stick to my pledge to you and to my homeland Lebanon. I will not go back on my word nor will I bargain over the territory; I will not renounce the homeland's sovereignty or disavow the will of the people; I will not surrender the heritage of our ancestors or disappoint the hopes of generations for freedom and independence. We shall continue to be true to the blood of the martyrs and to a united, free, and independent Lebanon for which martyrdom is sweet. May you and Lebanon live long.

As-Sulh, Salam Meet Al-Jumayyil, Make Statement

NC051952 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Radio formerly known as "Voice of Truth"]

[Text] Following their meetings with the president of the Phalangist regime, former Prime Ministers Rashid as-Sulh and Sa'ib Salam told the Voice of the Mountain the following:

As-Sulh said: Today's consultations were with the three former prime ministers. The talks centered on the need for finding political solutions before the formation of a new government. The first step on this course is contacting and agreeing with the National Salvation Front and Amal Movement, as well as Syria, on a formula for cooperation. The talks also dealt with the 17 May accord. We have always advocated its abrogation and our stand remains the same.

He added that he visited the southern suburb today and was saddened by the extent of loss of life and property. Salam said: Yesterday's events in the southern suburb were not only aimed against the suburb, but also against humanity. He added that there can be no discussion about the formation of a new government before reaching an understanding with all politicians. He said the president of the Phalangist regime, Amin al-Jumayyil, informed them of his intention to set up a committee of responsible military officials, including retired officers, to follow up the cease-fire and prevent its violation.

Salim, Al-Jumayyil Adviser To Meet Franjiyah

NC061206 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1152 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] We have just learned that within the framework of efforts and contacts being undertaken by President al-Jumayyil to halt the deterioration of the situation, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and presidential adviser Muhammad Shuqayr left a short while ago for Zgharta to meet with [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah.

Former Prime Ministers Leave for Damascus

NC060938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Former Prime Ministers Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Salim al-Huss, Rashid as-Sulh, and Dr Nasib al-Barbir left Beirut for Damascus this morning to hold contacts aimed at overcoming the obstacles to the establishment of peace in Lebanon. At the airport, Prime Minister Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [As-Sulh] We are going to Damascus today in response to a kind invitation from fraternal Syria. As you know, in these difficult circumstances through which Lebanon is passing, fraternal Syria's role increases in whatever efforts are made to end Lebanon's crisis and establish security and stability.

We hope to receive all possible cooperation from fraternal Syria. We shall be prepared to explain and discuss everything with utmost frankness, honesty, and sincerity. We know that our fate and Syria's fate is the same.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, will specific proposals be raised in Damascus to tackle the security situation in Lebanon?

[As-Sulh] There is no doubt that the security situation will be discussed. However, the security situation is the result of the political situation. Therefore, we shall discuss with the brothers all matters, causes, and issues that led to the present critical situation.

[Reporter] In your capacity as a member of the Islamic Grouping, what is your comment on President al-Jumayyil's message to the Lebanese nation last night?

[As-Sulh] The message contained positive elements. It is a subject for discussion. We hope it will constitute a step toward serious action and efforts toward salvation. [end recording]

Phalangist Leader Praises Al-Wazzan, Army
NC051332 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Phalange Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil has commended Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, saying the prime minister assumed his responsibilities in full while in power. He added that the prime minister was in harmony and fully in agreement with the president.

Al-Jumayyil said: The state's impregnability hinges on harmony and full cooperation between the president, government, and Army. The Phalange Party leader praised the Lebanese Army, placing his resources and those of the Phalange Party — both political and material — at the disposal of the legitimate military institution. He asked: Why do we have to neutralize the Army? The state has spent billions to build the Army so that it can assume its responsibilities over Lebanon's entire territory, as well as for the sake of the country's unity.

Radio Reports Rumsfeld's Arrival in Beirut
NC042131 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld arrived in Beirut tonight. He immediately went to the Presidential Palace with U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew. A meeting is now in progress at the palace to review the latest developments.

AFP Reports U.S. Efforts for Convening Meeting
NC042140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] AFP carries a report from Riyadh tonight saying that the United States is holding intensive contacts with Riyadh, Beirut, and Damascus to convene an urgent meeting within the next 48 hours. The meeting will include representatives from the Lebanese, Syrian, U.S., and Saudi Governments, and the leader of the National Salvation Front. The sources, which AFP quoted, did not set a date for the meeting.

SANA Cites NSF Memorandum to U.S. Congress
JN052057 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, 5 Feb (SANA) — In a memorandum addressed to members of the U.S. Congress today, the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] stressed that, since their intervention in Lebanon, the American forces have gradually deviated from their original task.

In its memorandum, the Front said the American forces turned from protecting civilians and democratic rights to supporting the dictatorial government that uses its factional army and Phalangist militia to impose one party hegemony over the country.

The Front explained that the Al-Jumayyil regime's continued refusal of every national settlement with the effective Lebanese forces has pushed the country toward civil war. The Front expressed its regret that the American forces are directly involved in the fighting against the Lebanese people, a situation that results in a great loss of life and property.

The Front indicated that the actions of the Multinational Forces, especially the American forces, and the exploitation of these actions by those in power in Lebanon's one party government have resulted in the confrontations that have occurred between the Force and the nationalist forces in Lebanon.

The Lebanese NSF concluded by saying that the Front decided in its meeting in Zgharta that to preserve the future of good relations between the Lebanese and American people, it must insist that you take the needed steps and make the necessary decisions that will lead to the withdrawal of American land and sea forces from Lebanon. That would help Lebanon return to peace within a democratic framework.

Karami Makes Statement on NSF Program
NC031804 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Statement by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami following National Salvation Front meeting on 3 February in Zgharta — recorded]

[Excerpts] The National Salvation Front [word indistinct] addresses Lebanese citizens, brothers in the Arab countries, and friends throughout the world. The Front once again raises the voice of Lebanon as one fraternal people — Lebanon which stands for freedom, democracy, and national allegiance. Oh Lebanese: The National Salvation Front has reached the following convictions which we present to you today. We vow to work for their realization and dissemination throughout the world via all diplomatic and information media:

1. The legitimate government requires political and popular demands which it should maintain throughout its internal and external practices, as well as its commitment to the spirit of the National Conciliation Conference in Geneva.

2. The government did not abrogate the 17 May agreement which our valiant people in the south annulled through their glorious national resistance. While our people are resisting the enemy, the government is standing idly by and observing the occupation as if it were a matter of no consequence.

3. The government is continuing to involve the Army in the internal strife — a matter contradicting the spirit of the Geneva conference as well as the most basic requirements for maintaining the unity of Lebanon and security of its territories.

4. The Multinational Force — whose contingents did not act in an identical manner — took part in the internal strife against the majority of the Lebanese people. This action violates the primarily peaceful mission which brought those forces here.

Despite all this, the National Salvation Front is eager to leave room for a new chance for a political settlement and national salvation. Therefore, the National Salvation Front calls for:

a. Reaching a comprehensive and stable cease-fire.

b. Neutralizing the Army and not involving it in internal strife in order to maintain its mission and unity.

c. Withdrawing the Multinational Force and finding another neutral alternative.

d. Supporting the steadfastness of the national resistance in the south and returning to the spirit of the Geneva conference through the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the work for achieving an unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

e. Canceling all manifestations and practices of hegemony including repressive measures, legislative decrees, and party-biased nominations for government positions.

f. Viewing the national dialogue as the only road leading to the mobilization of potentials for liberation, and the establishment of a reform program.

We call for a resumption of dialogue on the basis of the aforementioned principles. Let the second conciliation conference in Geneva be the beginning of a unified Lebanese front which will aim at disentangling Lebanon from the internal and external occupation.

Salvation Front, Amal Issue Al-Biqa' Statement
NC040817 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The National Salvation Front and Amal Movement have issued a statement in the Al-Biqa' holding the Phalangist authority responsible for the escalation in the fighting and reiterating their full solidarity with Beirut's southern suburb and its fighters and citizens. The statement warns the fascist Phalangist authority against continuing on its conspiratorial course. The Front and Amal declare their support and that of all nationalists in the Al-Biqa' for their brothers in the suburb. The statement appeals to the Army's officers, NCO's, and soldiers to take a historical position compatible with the people's aspirations and hopes. The statement praises the command and soldiers of the 1st Infantry Brigade in the Al-Biqa'. In conclusion, the statement appeals to the sons of Zahlah to expel the Phalangists — the Phalangists who brought catastrophe and ordeals to the innocents there — so that the town would not pay the price of their continued presence. The statement affirms that the Phalangist gangs and Zahlah's governor, Phalangist Diyab Yunis, cannot guarantee the town's security. Only the nationalist stand of the town's sons can ensure that.

Birri Calls on Al-Jumayyil To Resign
JN061119 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader lawyer Nabih Birri today joined Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in calling for President Amin al-Jumayyil's resignation.

Commenting on President al-Jumayyil's message to the Lebanese people last night, Birri told the press this morning that one must now work to find a new president for Lebanon. He added: Amin al-Jumayyil is now trying to form a new government and we are looking for a new president.

The stands of Sulayman Franjiyah and Rashid Karami, Junblatt's allies in the National Salvation Front, on the demand for President al-Jummayil's resignation are not yet known.

Junblatt Says No Solution With Amin al-Jumayyil
NC042200 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has stated the following:

Yes to the heroic, steadfast, capable suburb. Yes to the stand of the free officers in Beirut and Al-Biqa' in face of the shah of B'abda [Amin al-Jumayyil], their refusal to kill their brothers and sons in the mountain and suburb, and their joining their comrade officers and soldiers in the Hammana barracks who have upheld the mission and not obeyed the orders of the Phalangist hatred.

Yes to pulling the cover from adolescent convictions. Yes to the nullification of every legality for the Phalangist regime which formerly tried to subjugate the mountain and which is today attempting to destroy the suburb. Yes to the call of Nabih Birri and the Amal Movement urging the honorable officers and soldiers not to obey the orders of the spiteful regime, of those who work in the Phalangist regime. Yes to the call by Nabih Birri urging the Muslim and nationalist ministers to resign because we realized in the past — and our realization was confirmed today — that no solution can be reached with Amin al-Jumayyil and that there must be a decisive battle with the Phalangists.

Junblatt Sets Conditions for Geneva Talks
GF041710 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Feb (QNA) — Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has said he believes peace will return to Lebanon only through a new political solution that produces a new political system that will alter the Constitution, limit the powers of the president, neutralize the Army, and link Lebanon to the Arab world.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, published today, Junblatt said that the Lebanese National Salvation Front will not resume another round of talks in Geneva unless it receives guarantees from President Amin al-Jumayyil that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement will be abrogated and the Phalangist Party policy cancelled.

Junblatt said that he has received financial and military support, saying however that such support does not mean there will be military escalation, but means that the stands of the National Salvation Front are being supported.

In conclusion, the Lebanese leader ruled out the possibility of partitioning Lebanon. However, he asserted that the war will continue unless the Lebanese Government accepts the conditions he set out.

Source Says PSP To Resist 'to the End'

NC051940 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] A Progressive Socialist Party official source has made the following statement: The regime's attempt today to rally support and outflank [the opposition] — through the resignation of the Al-Wazzan Cabinet — is no secret to anyone. This is because the people have decided to reject this regime and foil its policy which aims to repress liberties and swallow economic institutions.

The source added: Our problem with the regime is one of a course and destiny. The reason is that patriotic and Arab Lebanon is based political non-sectarianism. Therefore, we have decided to continue resisting to the end because we no longer trust the stances of the Phalangist regime, particularly following the efforts made in Geneva, Rome, Amman, Damascus, and Beirut.

Druze Spiritual Leader Condemns Al-Jumayyil

NC051626 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1342 GMT 5 Feb 84

["Text" of appeal by supreme Druze spiritual leader Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra "to the honorable Lebanese" — date not given; live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: We have already blessed the step taken by the establishment of the Voice of the Mountain radio on the day of its inauguration. Today, we welcome you after we have heard this voice, and after we have ascertained that it is a voice dedicated to revealing the facts and events which the state radio and its information media want to suppress.

The Voice of the Mountain has become the voice that the Lebanese awaited, to which the Lebanese listen, grateful because of its truthful announcements, and through which the Lebanese learn of current events from an authoritative and reliable source.

We commend those in charge of this radio, and wish them lasting success in continuing the active and courageous service they have initiated with the quest for precise and correct information. We take this opportunity to once again draw the citizens' attention to the serious situation in which Lebanon now finds itself. This situation was originally caused by an ambitious faction which had forsaken its patriotism and human feelings for the sake of selfishness and domination. This faction contnues to resort to devious methods remote from conscience and justice. This faction is overpowering the Lebanese people by means of the foreign armies it brought to support it, in addition to an army that exists to protect the homeland and the people. However, this faction has turned this army into an enemy of the homeland and its people.

All of these things have taken place under a president whom the people had elected for their salvation. However, this president has disappointed the people, fanned the fire of intrigue, and wrecked yet increased destruction and ruination. He is the worst president the country has ever known, since he has deflected the country's process from salvation — as he put it — to woes, tragedies, and rubble. May God Almighty endow this homeland with deliverance from this president. Then, perhaps, this homeland will return to its stability following the installation of a just regime that will safeguard the people's interests, as well as their security and dignity. Oh our honorable sons: Stand your ground. The era of falsehood is about to end. Righteousness will definitely triumph!

Security Deterioration, Consequences

Army Casualty Update

NC051522 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] A military source said today that 22 soldiers were martyred and 197 wounded in clashes during the past 3 days in the southern suburb of Beirut. The source pointed out that 2 officers and 20 soldiers were killed, and 19 officers and 178 soldiers wounded in these clashes.

French Headquarters Shelled

NC061122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1117 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The Headquarters of the French contingent of the Multinational Force in As-Sanawbar Palace in Beirut came under artillery fire at 1110 today from Qurmayil and Falugha.

Army Orders Cease-Fire

NC061410 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Statement issued by Lebanese Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 6 February]

[Text] Despite the repeated armed attacks on the Army, and in response to a request by the political and religious leaders of the various communities as well as by the Amal Movement representative, the Army Command decided to cease fire as of 1600 today to provide an opportunity for the withdrawal of the gunmen from the streets and to restore normalcy to the situation. Meanwhile, the curfew announced at 1330 today will remain in force. A committee of observer officers will be charged with overseeing the cease-fire.

East, West Beirut Clashes

NC061354 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1342 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Explosions are being heard throughout Beirut and shells are indiscriminately falling on Al-Ashrafiyah, Tabariz, 'Ayn

Ar-Rammanah, and Al-Hadath. Shells also landed near the British contingent's positions. There is fighting in the Science College area. The situation in the western sector remains unchanged and clashes are taking place between the Lebanese Army and armed men.

U.S. Aircraft Overfly Mountain

NC061021 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1018 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] U.S. warplanes overflew the mountain areas this morning, which prompted the Socialist, Palestinian, and Syrian joint command to deploy antiaircraft guns.

MEA Suspends Flights

NC061358 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1335 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] A spokesman for MEA announced a short time ago that the airline has suspended its flights from and to Beirut until further notice. The spokesman said that because of the curfew, all flights from Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Africa have been diverted to Larnaca Airport. This afternoon's flights to Arab countries have been indefinitely postponed. MEA asks passengers to await new instructions through the information media.

Damascus Meetings, Views on Lebanon Reported

JN031946 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Damascus correspondent Louis Faris dispatch in the weekly "It Happened Tomorrow" program]

[Text] Syria is committed to enforcing the cease-fire agreement reached on 25 September 1983. It is also committed to maintaining security and achieving accord among all Lebanese. These words which were uttered here by Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri precisely express the Syrian position on the Lebanese crisis, which has developed into a crisis between Syria and the United States. In the meantime, it has been observed that the official Syrian and Saudi media have adopted and projected the statement of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah.

Throughout this week, Damascus witnessed an unprecedented flurry of Arab and international contacts centered on Lebanon. The director general of the French External Relations Ministry raised with Syrian officials and leaders of the Lebanese opposition here the question of replacing the Multinational Force with UN forces. But he did not go into the details. U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld, aided or possibly accompanied by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, raided the same subject as well as the question of the second Israeli partial withdrawal, the security plan, and other matters. But the U.S. side predicted the failure of of its efforts when Murphy and Rumsfeld said that they did not bring any new proposals or ideas to Syria.

The failure of the Syrian-U.S. talks, which were preceded by a temporary halt in the Saudi mediation, was announced by Damascus during President al-Asad's meeting with the Australian foreign minister the day before yesterday. The official Syrian News Agency, SANA, published excerpts of what the Syrian president said to the Australian officials. Observers noted that the SANA report was precise, carefully written, and expressive. Its highlight was President al-Asad's statement: We want Lebanon to be a strong and independent Arab state with a strong central government. We will not allow Lebanon to become an Israeli protectorate.

These words from the highest authority in Syria express what Syria is seeking to achieve. These words are also in line with the objectives the Lebanese are seeking to achieve. Therefore, who is responsible for not achieving these objectives? President al-Asad preempted this question by placing the full responsibility on the present U.S. Administration. After warning that the United States cannot settle matters militarily, he added that the U.S.Administration had committed errors for which it alone must assume responsibility. Nobody else is responsible for these errors, he said. The Syrian president went further by holding President Reagan personally responsible when he said: Reagan cares more about the weight of the gun than the weight of the principle. President al-Asad said: Syria tried to talk with the Americans frankly and earnestly in order to achieve logical and reasonable solutions, but we found that their proposals always conflicted with our national and pan-Arab interests and were always in line with Israel's interests.

While the Americans did not bring anything new to Damascus except to put on record that they came and visited Jabal Qasyun and the Omayyad Mosque, the talks they held here always showed agreement on the general outlines, but conflict on the details. Everyone knew that Lebanon and the presence of the Marines in Lebanon had become an election issue in the United States and had nothing whatsoever to do with the interests of Lebanon or any of the Arabs.

What will happen now? President al-Asad, who threw the ball into the U.S. court, answered this question when he said: The United States has two options: It can either withdraw its forces from Lebanon, or increase its military involvement in that country. This means that each option has its calculations and bases. The answer to this also will be known in the very near future.

Regarding the position of the National Salvation Front [NSF], or to be more precise the position of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], it was clear from the intensive talks and meetings which took place here throughout this week that the party has internal stands, matters, and issues that have nothing to do with Syria. In fact, Syria considers them as internal Lebanese affairs and does not want to interfere in them at all. The question of the officers and men in the Hammanah barracks, for instance, is one of these issues. But while there was difference in opinion between Junblatt and Syria and between Junblatt and other sides in the NSF, for instance on Junblatt's call for the resignation of President Amin al-Jumayyil or for the boycott of the present Lebanese regime, this difference did not at all mean the existence of a dispute which would lead to a split in stands between Junblatt and any of his allies. Walid Junblatt warned his allies, especially the Syrians, that the Lebanese Army, with the help of the Phalangist militias, is planning to storm the mountain. He cited a long chain of serious statements against the present regime in Beirut. A high-level source in the PSP denied the reports about a dispute between Junblatt and Rafiq al-Hariri which made the Saudi envoy freeze his mediation. The PSP source affirmed to us that contacts continue with Al-Hariri in Riyadah by telephone.

A coordination of stands on the level of the NSF's leadership council took place today when Junblatt went to see Rashid Karami. Later, the two left together to meet with former President Sulayman Franjiyah. A PSP source said that Franjiyah and Karami will visit Damascus on Monday. It also announced that Salim al-Huss, Rashid as-Sulh, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Malik Salam, and Nasib al-Barbir will visit Damascus on the same day. According to the PSP source, the purpose of all this is to clear the way for the announcement of an integrated political plan, which the NSF will present after consultation and coordination with the largest possible number of Lebanese leaders, to enforce the cease-fire, maintain security, and begin the discussion on the comprehensive political accord. This development was communicated to a large number of ambassadors in Damascus. One of these ambassadors told us that following the announcement of the Lebanese opposition's political plan, the mediators will then be able to resume their efforts to find the common denominators between this plan and the security plan which was presented by President al-Jumayyil, and consequently reconcile the two plans on firm bases. Will the results be as calculated?

Damascus Commentaries View Lebanese Developments

'Readiness for All Possibilities'

JN032040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1227 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the United States conducts its diplomacy in the Middle East by using diplomatic action side by side with military preparations, formation of groups and alliances, drawing up terrorist plans, and propagating the term "rapid deployment force." No sooner had the U.S. presidential envoy completed his tour, or the first phase of his tour, than Israel called up its reserves, the Phalangists revealed their intention to invade Beirut's southern suburb, and the Jordanian king pledged not to use his weapons and Army against Israel. The tone of threats heard from the United States, Israel, and some Arab agents who are panting after the crumbs dropped from the imperialist tables has escalated. It is natural that Syria is the target and the U.S. Administration's aspirations are to end Syria's obstinacy, as the White Hosue spokesman has said.

Becuase Syria is aware of the background of all U.S. moves and the designs of U.S. policymakers, and because Syria rejects the idea of letting others have control of the region's decisions, it has replied to all these U.S. vituperations with the precise and frank words that leader Al-Asad used when he defined Syria's course and what is required from the United States. As Al-Asad said, the U.S. President is more concerned with the weight of the gun than with the weight of the principle. Such behavior by Reagan does not intimidate Syria and fails to divert Syria from its firm and principled stands, because the United States cannot settle matters in the region militarily. Al-Asad also said: The United States has two choices: Either to withdraw its forces from Lebanon or to increase its military involvement there. What does this mean? It means that Syria is ready for all possibilities and is prepared to defend itself. However, Syria does not reject any positive and constructive dialogue; it rejects subjugation to threats.

Undoubtedly, President Reagan is aware of the Middle East situation. Palestine is entirely occupied and the Golan is also occupied. U.S. diplomacy is currently endeavoring to entrench Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and undermine Lebanon's independence. Reagan is personally seeking to make Lebanon an Israeli protectorate and the whole region within the dream Zionist empire. Therefore, what is the use of the U.S. envoys' tours or the West European moves in search of peace at a time when the U.S. officials are the enemies of peace?

The United States has only presented humiliating plans to the Arabs at a time when it has been giving arms, funds, and political support to their enemies. Thus, the Reagan administration will only have to wait for surprises on the U.S., Arab, or international levels because the owners of rights are the strongest and the threatening with force cannot be monopolized only by one party to the exclusion of the party that is subjected to such threats.

AL-BA'TH Blames U.S.

JN050940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Aims of the Military Escalation in Lebanon," *AL-BA'TH* writes: The process of escalation which the southern suburb of Beirut and the mountainshave been witnessing for several days did not emerge suddenly. This escalation came following a series of threats by the United States and by the Lebanese Government. The way was paved for this escalation by news leaked that Reagan's administration had earlier discussed in detail with the Beirut rulers, the Israeli officials, and others in the region the subject of storming the southern suburb and the mountain area. The Lebanese newspaper *AN-NAHAR* clearly reported this storming operation about 10 days ago. It stressed that Reagan's administration had become convinced of the need to undertake military action in Lebanon aimed at restoring the military balance in Lebanon, as some political circles put it.

AL-BA'TH adds: Of course, this is the declared objective although facts indicate something far beyond that. Reagan's administration realizes that all its plans, whether regarding Lebanon or the region, will fail or at least be frozen unless an end is put to the escalating Syrian-Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese stand. Thus, as is clear from the past few days' events, the U.S. Administration, through complete agreement in advance with the Lebanese regime, Israel, and others in the region, pushed its agents in the Lebanese arena to escalate the military situation in the hope of realizing its desired objective.

The paper continues: In fact, Reagan's administration has seen in some new retreats in the general Arab situation a chance to undertake a military action that serves the generalization of the Camp David formula. A quick look at the happiness which overwhelmed Reagan's administration following the Casablanca Islamic summit resolution, the 'Arafat-Mubarak meeting, and King Husayn's measures makes one fully realize the magnitude of the plot being concocted against our Arab homleand. But this time the tools of the plot are completely Arab.

The paper adds: A few days before the beginning of the escalation process, circles in several capitals indicated that the new military action against the Lebanese nationalist forces would be entrusted to the Phalangist gangs and the regime's Army with the full support of the U.S. forces in Lebanon. Moreover, Israel may be entrusted with the task of carrying out a swift military action against Syria in Lebanon. The utter Arab silence is proof that the escalation of the situation in Lebanon was in harmony with the suspect moves taking place in the region amid a large media deception campaign.

Concluding, the paper says: What emphasizes the Beirut regime's participation in the bloodbath concoted by Reagan's administration is the official resignation of three Lebanese ministers, who announced that the military escalation has exceeded all limits. We in Syria realize quite well that what is taking place in Lebanon and the region in general is extremely dangerous. What is taking place is not only threatening our Arab homeland,

but also the region beyond it. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of all Arab and world forces of liberation and progress to confront the new U.S.-Zionist-reactionary plot. The aims and dimensions of the enemies' escalating military actions against the unity of Lebanon — land and people — are quite clear. However, Syria — as leader al-Asad emphasized — will not allow Lebanon to turn into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate.

Developments Said Deteriorating

JN051515 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, fraternal Lebanon these days is experiencing a period of fateful changes as a result of serious security and political developments and of the escalation of the U.S. Administration's forces in the Lebanese conflict and its refusal to listen to the increasing calls to withdraw these forces from Lebanon. These developments have deteriorated in the few past days, and have reached the point of total destruction. This is because the Phalangist regime has escalated the fighting — with the support of the U.S. forces — not only to shift the balance of the conflict in its favor against the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces, but also to change the social and political system in Lebanon. This Phalangist regime has taken steps in this regard, and has begun to spread its intentions about changing the system — in words, through press and political reports; and in deeds, by imposing a curfew in Beirut and by attempting to exploit the Lebanese Government resignations by depicting them as an expression of a constitutional collapse and a fragmentation of the system that necessitates searching for other options such as establishing a military government on the ruins of the present government.

The U.S. Administration undoubtedly seeks to extend all the military aid necessary to implement these serious steps by the Phalangist regime. The U.S. Marines opened fire on the Lebanese citizens and their nationalist forces, just as they did last September. All this is being done to tighten the grip of the regime and its Phalangist militias on the Lebanese citizens, to subjugate them to its control, to impose the 17 May agreement on them, and to turn Lebanon into a joint U.S.- Zionist protectorate and a forward base for launching aggression against Syria. While the foundations and objectives of this scheme are old, its means and methods are new. There is a difference in the degree of tension and fierceness, which reached the point of gambling with the Lebanese regime, disrupting its structure, depriving it of even the remnants of its structure, and completely destroying Lebanon. Lebanon has been turned into merely an arena of conflict and a field for achieving ambitions in order to shed more Lebanese blood and destroy the remnants of its features. Of course, Syria will not stand idly by while this step, which is very dangerous for Lebanon's destiny and future and in fact for Syria's destiny and future, is being taken. It is a step being carried out by the enemies of the two fraternal countries — namely, the United States and Israel, and their agents in the Phalangist regime.

Struggler leader President Hafiz al-Asad has stressed Syria's continuous struggle against this serious scheme by giving the United States two options: The first is withdrawing its forces from Lebanon and ending its military involvement; the second is increasing its interference and military involvement in Lebanon's domestic affairs. At this point, Syria will use its only option — namely, self-defense. It seems that the Reagan administration has opted to resume its hostile adventures with the help of its agents in Israel and the Lebanese regime. In light of this option, Syria finds itself compelled to pursue its militant course, regardless of the sacrifices. Syria has proven its ability to follow this course and its determination to confront the enemies, their designs, plans, and objectives. Syria has unhesitatingly fulfilled its commitments. Syria will continue to be — as it has always been — the fortress of struggle and steadfastness, and the rock on which all attempts by the enemies of Syria and its glorious nation will founder. Syria will only be as the sons of Lebanon and all the sons of the nation have known it to be — the heroic Syria, the sacrificing Syria, the generous Syria, the Arab Syria, and the Al-Asad Syria.

Lebanese Administration's Failures

JN060815 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 6 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon and the Erroneous Calculations" *TISHRIN* says: The Lebanese regime continues to maneuver and to procrastinate over the implementation of what was agreed upon in Geneva. Its major concern has become the destruction of nationalist areas and striking at nationalist forces under the pretext of imposing the control of the legitimate authorities instead of trying to reach a political agreement to achieve this. The recent events in Beirut confirm this trend and come as a surprise to anyone following the proposals of the Phalangist rulers who believe that they have the right to come to an understanding with the Marines, to state that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement cannot be canceled, to accuse the Lebanese nationalist forces of cooperating with Syria and of placing themselves in the service of the USSR although there would have been no need for them to resort to such matters if they had proceeded along the course of national reconciliation and achieved political accord based on what was agreed on in Geneva. The Phalangist rulers believes they have the right to speak about the need to extend the Army's control over all the Lebanese areas although it is well aware that the nationalists do not object to the Army as a national institution but to the Phalangists' control of this Army, which has made it a party to the dispute instead of a defender of all the Lebanese. The Phalangist rulers are also overlooking the basic facts. In wake of Nabih Birri's call which was supported by Walid Junblatt, a call which led to the resignation of three ministers and subsequently the Lebanese Government, a statement was issued by the Phalangist Army saying that no one had responded to Birri's call despite the fact that the Lebanese Government's letter of resignation contained the demands of the nationalist forces', particularly the need to cancel the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The Lebanese rulers are dealing with the situation in their usual wishy-washy manner by trying to preoccupy the people with the formation of a new government.

TISHRIN concludes: The Phalangist rulers seek to penetrate the siege which events in the U.S. and Israeli streets have imposed on the U.S. Administration and Shamir's Government. It is doing this in an attempt to obtain an impossible victory over the Lebanese nationalist forces. The Lebanese rulers must realize before it is too late that nothing can replace a political accord that will cut the Phalangists down to their proper size in the Lebanese equation within its national and pan-Arab context.

SANA Cites Jordanian Ba'th Party on U.S. Policy
JN052155 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, 5 Feb (SANA) — The Jordanian Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has asserted that U.S. imperialism, having failed to enforce its hegemony over the Arab region, has concentrated on the Jordanian regime in order to expand the Camp David base and implement the Reagan plan. In a statement issued here today, the Regional Command said that the reactionary axis represented by King Husayn, 'Arafat, Mubarak, and Saddam is implementing the plot that the U.S. Administration has failed to enforce on the Arab liberation forces. The statement adds that the U.S. Administration's failure to dominate the Arab region and place it under direct U.S. tutelege has promopted that administration to order King Husayn to begin the conspiratorial process charted for him in the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and the Zionist entity.

The statement points out that King Husayn has begun to become involved in the events in the region, and that he is getting ready to prepare the Arab and Palestinian cover for his role in the conspiracy against the Palestine question and the Jordanian Arab people's pan-Arab affiliation. It affirms that besieging the agent regimes, which are rushing to join the Camp David sides and the other U.S. plans, is the focus of the progressive forces' national and pan-Arab struggle. The statement calls for foiling the liquidation plans, beginning with the conspiracy of the alternate homeland and the Jordanian option, and adds: Enforcing a liquidation settlement of the Arab-Zionist conflict is a major move in the U.S. imperialist onslaught to dominate the Arab homeland.

Regarding the elections in Jordan, the statement says these elections are faked democracy and an interference by the Jordanian regime's oppressive organs in the affairs of the citizens in order to falsify their willpower. Concluding, the statement calls for the need to quickly form a national alliance in Jordan that will lead to establishing a democratic national regime, which would foil all liquidation plans and achieve Jordan's progress in the political, social, and economic fields.

Commentary Views Husayn U.S. Visit, Talks
JN041946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers, King Husayn has left for the United States to undergo medical tests and explore U.S. intentions toward the Middle East problem. The issue of medical tests might be true, but it is a pretext for political action and not to stop political action as it usually the case after any indisposition, which is usually described as a diplomatic indisposition that is fabricated in order to stop a certain political activity. This matter is not important. The important thing is the contacts that King Husayn will hold with President Reagan. This is more important than the medical tests. Of course, the Jordanian regime did not deny that King Husayn will hold political talks with the U.S. Administration, but this Jordanian regime has fabricated the nature of these contacts to the public and described them as exploration of U.S. intentions.

No, King Husayn does not want to explore the United States' intentions; first because the U.S. intentions are very clear and are explained in detail in President Reagan's plan; second, and this is the most important, because the measures that King Husayn has recently taken indicate that the issue is not an issue of exploration of U.S. intentions. King Husayn has restored the Jordanian Parliament and added some spare parts to it. Moreover, King Husayn has replaced Mudar Badran's cabinet with Ahmad 'Ubaydat's cabinet which won a vote of confidence the day before yesterday — the confidence of the king and the Parliament that has been restored.

This means that King Husayn has actually canceled the PLO's role as the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative and instead has run after the Reagan plan. This also means that the king is ready to implement the U.S. orders. Therefore, King Husayn did not go to the United States to explore the U.S. intentions. Had that been so, the king would have gone to the United States before taking the recent measures in Amman. Then, in light of his exploration of the U.S. intentions he would have decided whether these intentions suited him or not; if they did not suit him he would have kept everything as it was, and if they did suit him, he would have done what he has actually done. However, this would have taken place only after returning from Washington and not before leaving Amman for Washington. Since his majesty has restored the Parliament and reimposed himself as an illegitimate trustee over the Palestinian question, this clearly indicates that King Husyan did not leave for the United States to explore the U.S. intentions, but to receive U.S. orders to implement the liquidation plan which is known as the Reagan plan.

Radio Cites Rumsfeld Resignation Report
JN042010 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 feb 84

[Text] Press reports published in Beirut today said U.S. Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld has turned in his resignation and that he forwarded it to Washington through the U.S. Embassy in occupied Jerusalem. The Lebanese paper *AS-SAFIR* said that the resignation came after Rumsfeld had become convinced that his mission regarding the Lebanese crisis has reached a deadlock.

IDF Reserves Call-up Exercise Begins 6 February

TA060814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The IDF General Staff headquarters announces that the public call-up exercise for reserves service is now being held. The reserves soldiers and owners of vehicles and equipment who are positioned in units named below will present themselves or put their equipment at the disposal of the IDF at once, going either to the meeting place or directly to the unit. Here are the names of the units being called up for the exercise: Giduley Dagan [grain crops]; Holekh Batel [idler]; Hadur Ahava [love-struck]; Yedidim Ne'emanim [loyal friends]; Mo'adon Haverim [members' club]; Perot Yeveshim [dried fruit]; and Shi'urey Bayit [homework].

The order is signed by Major General David 'Ivri, deputy chief of staff and head of the IDF General Staff Branch, by virtue of his authority in accordance with Military Service Law 5719 [1959],consolidated version, and in his capacity as mobilization officer according to the emergency regulations — registration and mobilization of equipment of 5717 [1957], and in view of the IDF exercise now taking place.

Paris Cites Shamir on Withdrawal From Lebanon

LD051924 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Israel might well withdraw its troops from Lebanon. This is what the Prime Minister of Israel Yitzhak Shamir said tonight when interviewed in the Press Club program [on Europe Radio No 1]. He explained that Israel could do this but only on condition that the security of her borders was assured. This statement is a very important one, because it is the first time that Jerusalem has not linked the withdrawal of its forces to that of the Syrian troops. Yitzhak Shamir mentioned no date for such a withdrawal, but he let it be understood that it was only a question of months.

Concerning relations between France and Israel, Yitzhak Shamir said that if one day Francois Mitterrand were to meet the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, that would be a disaster for relations between Paris and Jerusalem.

Shamir: Objective in Lebanon Achieved

TA060811 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Feb 84 pp 1, 11

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yosef Harif on 5 February; place not given]

[Excerpt] "What is happening now in Beirut, and Israel's situation in Lebanon, are not connected. If we reach an agreement with the Lebanese Government, that will be good. Otherwise, Israel will find the way on its own to ensure security arrangements in southern Lebanon," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told *MA'ARIV* last night, commenting on the clashes in Beirut which threaten to undermine President Amin al-Jumayyil's regime.

"We will proceed with our activities in southern Lebanon," the prime minister said. He added that "the objective of the war was to secure our northern border, and this objective has been achieved. Now we are trying to secure the border in the long run."

The prime minister rejected media reports alleging that the Cabinet was "confused" in the wake of the latest developments in the Lebanese arena, saying that the Cabinet had not discussed this issue at all. In yesterday's Cabinet session, the prime minister was briefed about the fighting between the Lebanese Army and President al-Jumayyil's rivals, but the Cabinet merely heard a general review of events and did not hold a thorough debate at that point.

Referring to the demonstrations held during the Cabinet session outside the prime minister's office by members of the Hashomer Hatza'ir [MAPAM-affiliated] kibbutzim, Mr Shamir said he believes the public at large is not impressed by the demonstrations because it knows very well that thanks to the Lebanese war, in which the terrorist infrastructure that had been threatening Israel was destroyed, the inhabitants of Qiryat Shemona and the Galilee can live peacefully at present. He added that the government will ensure that this continues to be the case when the IDF evacuates Lebanon sometime in the near future.

The prime minister did not elaborate on the future arrangments in southern Lebanon which would enable the IDF to pull out. However, political sources in Jerusalem implied that if the Lebanese Army cannot undertake missions in southern Lebanon, Israel would accelerate the establishment of the "territorial brigade" which would be composed mostly of Haddad's men. The security arrangments would be determined in coordination with this brigade, and they would include a limited presence of IDF forces in southern Lebanon.

Shamir: 'Last Stage' of Presence in Lebanon

TA061120 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has reiterated that Israel is in the last stage of its presence in Lebanon. He expressed the hope that the IDF will leave that country in the near future. In a meeting with the president of the European Parliament, Pieter Dankert, Shamir expressed sorrow over the difficult internal situation in Lebanon, and attributed it to the extreme position held by the Syrians.

Referring to future arrangements, Shamir said that Israel would either cooperate with the Lebanese Army or with local forces in the south. Regarding UNIFIL, the prime minister noted that is a noncombatant force, and it has not prevented terrorist attacks prior to the war in Lebanon.

Moshe Arens on Lebanon Strife, Syrian Role

TA052108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The defense minister says that even if a change occurs in Lebanon, Israel is ready and deployed ['arukha] in the southern part of that country to defend the citizens of the Galilee. Minister

Arens accused Syria of trying to undermine Al-Jumayyil's administration to retrieve control over all of Lebanon. He said Israel is prepated to combat all possibilities, including the uncomfortable ones. Minister Arens called for the establishment of a national unity government, and noted that his party is prepared to give up portfolios. He attacked the Peace Now movement, saying that its demonstrations merely deepen the rift among the people. Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports that the remarks were made at a Herut meeting in Bene Beraq.

Urges National Unity Government

TA060721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Last night, the defense minister called for the establishment of a national unity government. If such a government is established, the Likud would be prepared to give up portfolios to the Alignment, Arens said at the Herut club in Bene Beraq. The defense minister denied remarks by MK Ben-Porat, who claimed recently that the Likud had blocked the establishment of a national unity government. Our correspondent Yosi Melman has some of the defense minister's remarks:

[Begin Arens recording] We were willing to establish a national unity government. There was not sufficient willingness on the other side, in the Alignment, but if there are any doubts about this, if there are any people who think that it was possible and we missed the chance, it is still possible today, too. Today, too, we can get down to everything that the Alignment should do, the Alignment whose leaders announce that they are prepared to sit down and speak about the establishment of a national unity government. They will find a partner, a sympathetic partner and an active partner in the Likud and in Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. [end recording]

[Melman] The defense minister's appeal for a national unity government was accompanied by criticism of Peace Now. Demonstrations like the memorial march for Emil Grunzweig, in which slogans for a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon were heard, do not reinforce the nation's unity in his opinion. The defense minister thinks that the Peace Now demands are childish:

[Begin Arens recording] Even if their intentions are the best, and I do not doubt their intentions, these demands for unilateral moves by us, for unilateral withdrawals by us, not only will not bring peace now, or lead to an end of the campaign, but will only make the campaign more difficult for us. [end recording]

Communique on 5 Feb Cabinet Session Issued

TA060909 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 5 Feb 84

["Cabinet Communique of 5 February 1984" — GPO headline]

[Text] At the weekly Cabinet meeting:
a) The prime minister reported on various political and security matters. Inter alia, the prime minister reported on the talks held between Israel and the U.S., as well as on the situation in Lebanon.

The defense minister reported on the situation in Lebanon. A discussion followed the reports. The reports and discussion were held in the context of a ministerial defense Committee meeting.

b) The Cabinet today continued the discussion on law enforcement and the preservation of public order in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Cabinet unanimously passed the following resolution: I. Declaration of Policy

Those empowered to enforce the law and preserve public order in the abovementioned areas will act in accordance with the following policy:

1. The obligation to obey the law and to maintain public order in the abovementioned areas falls on all the residents, without exception, and annyone disobeying the law can expect to be punished as provided by law.

2. The enforcement of law and public order in the abovementioned areas is the task of the IDF command, with the assistance of the Israel Police and the other security elements acting under the authority of the security legislation issued by IDF commanders.

3. Anyone not a member of the bodies authorized to enforce the law and preserve public order is not permitted to take upon himself the task of a policeman or soldier; any action taken by him in punishment or retaliation for a violation of law and order is an offense, and he can expect the punishment provided by law. Nothing in this paragraph is to be construed as negating legal acts taken in self-defense.

4. Investigations of alleged offences committed in the area shall be carried out by the police. In these investigations, the police will operate only in accordance with professional procedures of the Israel Police. II. The Throwing of Stones, Molotov Cocktails, etc.

1. The security forces will view with utmost gravity the throwing of stones or Molotov cocktails, as well as other actions designed to cause harm to people or property, and will take steps to deter such actions.

2. The prosecution in courts martial will demand severe prison sentences for those who disturb the peace.

III. Legal Counsel

The Cabinet takes note that regarding issues involving legal implications, action will be taken — as is customary — after obtaining legal counsel, in accordance with the procedures laid down by the minister of defense. IV. Instructions for Opening Fire

The prime minister, the minister of defense, and the minister of justice will approve instructions pertaining to the bearing of arms

by civilians to whom IDF weapons have been issued, to the supervision of these amrs, and to opening fire. V. Reinforcement of Deployment

For the sake of the implementation of the above policy, the defense establishment and the Israel police will act to reinforce their deployment and strengthen their forces in these areas. VI. Directives for Implementation

The official elements operating in the area will, each one in its own sphere, issue directives for the implementation of this policy. The minister of defense, the minister of the interior, and the minister of justice will act to implement the above policy.

c) The Cabinet today approved a bill for the encouragement of savings, which would, upon passage by the Knesset, enable full or partial exemption from taxes for money invested in savings programs for less than three years.

d) The deputy prime minister, Mr David Levi, raised at the meeting the issue of electricity price rises. In accordance with the prime minister's ruling, the discussion of this issue will be held upon the return of the minister of energy and infrastructure, who did not attend today's meeting due to illness.

e) The Cabinet resolved to appoint a staff for a national cleanup campaign, in the purview of Minister Sara Doron, comprised of representatives of the following ministries: Construction and Housing, Education and Culture, the Interior, and Tourism.

The staff will be charged with marshalling and coordinating the resources and activities of government ministries in the framework of a special action headquarters that will be established for this purpose and will include also representatives of other organizations.

The staff will report to the Ministerial Committee for Internal Affairs, Services, and the Environment.

Karp Report To Be Published 7 February

TA051517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The Karp report on the enforcement of law in Judaea and Samaria will be published the day after tomorrow, our political correspondent reports. At the same time, the justice minister will issue a list of Jews killed in Arab terrorist acts, whose perpetrators have to date not been found. Cabinet sources have said that it was intended at the session to establish a balance between the Karp report, describing Jewish conduct in the territories, and acts perpetrated by non-Jews. Our correspondent adds that at the debate in the Cabinet session, some ministers expressed criticism of the report, but others supported it.

Today the Cabinet unanimously approved guidelines for the enforcement of law and order in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and stipulated that only the security forces will handle this matter — except for acts of self-defense.

Settlers React to Cabinet Resolution on Order

TA051426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The Judaea and Samaria settlers have said the Cabinet's resolution regarding the enforcement of law and order in the territories is nothing new. The question, they told our correspondent Shalom Oren, is what is the practical content of that resolution, what actual means will be employed, and what preventive tools will be given to the Jewish settlers. The settlers demand that the law clearly define the term of self-defense, and also want to have explicit instructions as to when it is allowed to open fire.

The settlers council will meet this evening to discuss the security situation and the financial difficulties anticipated as a result of the expected settlement budget cuts.

Settlements Council Reaction

TA051954 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] In reaction to the Cabinet decisions on law and order in the territories, the Council of Settlements in Judaea and Samaria says this evening that anyone who ought to face trial should indeed be tried, but that this should be according to military law and not civilian law. The settlements council announced that it is concerned about what it terms the social demagoguery among neighborhoods against settlements. The settlements council will launch an information campaign and explain that the settlements are not set up at the expense of quarters or neighborhoods.

West Bank Observation Posts To Be Established

TA041954 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Fourteen observation posts, instead of regular settlements, will be set up in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza next year. This was announced by Matityahu Drobles, head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, in a letter he sent to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. In his letter, Drobles complains about the cut in the Settlement Department's budget which is 3.5 billion shekels.

Our correspondent Menahem Hadar reports that in a meeting with the representatives of Samaria settlers, they suggested that no more new settlements be set up and that the limited resources be allocated to the existing settlements. Drobles replied he will not stop establishing new settlements. He said: What we do not set up today we may not be able to set up tomorrow.

Instead of settlements, with 40 housing units each, the Settlement Department will set up observation posts with only 10 housing units each.

Aftermath of Bi'ir Zayt Closure Reported

TA042010 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] More than 2,000 students gathered at the new campus of Bi'ir Zayt University today, following the closure of the old campus for 3 months by order of the military authorities, but classes did not proceed normally. The administration and students of Bi'ir Zayt University are still considering their reaction to the closure order. Our correspondent Gil Sadan visited the university.

[Begin videotape] The gates of Bi'ir Zayt University are again locked, for the eighth time since 1967. The military authorities used to turn a blind eye to student demonstrations on the campus, but when the demonstration spilled over into the street last Tuesday and threatened traffic by Jews at the nearby intersection, the military authorities reacted immediately and firmly. The old campus where the humanities faculty is located was closed for 3 months.

More than 2,000 students today gathered at the new campus located several kilometers from the old campus. The university's administration claims that the closure is a collective punishment, incompatible with the seriousness of the offense, and that this means dealing a blow to freedom of speech.

Classes were not held today. Indifference rather than a soul-searching mood prevails among the students; this is the price paid for the protest against the Israeli authorities, after all.

Now that the old campus is closed, the center of activity has moved to the new campus which also is located at a sensitive crossroad.

Sources on Al-Jumayyil Government, Settlements

TA051515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Jerusalem believes that the chances of achieving a comprehensive settlement [hesder] in Lebanon have decreased and that Amin al-Jumayyil's administration is in danger of collapse. This was reported by our political correspondent. At the same time, government sources have said that the attainment of the security arrangements which Israel insists on as a precondition for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon is independent of President al-Jumayyil or the predicament of his government.

'Official' Assessment on Beirut

TA051722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live in the studio]

[Text] Armed with its experience from earlier cooperation with the Lebanese Christians, official Jerusalem is wary of giving any kind of commitment to Amin al-Jumayyil's regime. Jerusalem closely follows events in Beirut, the fighting between the various factions, but there is absolutely no intention of intervening in the affairs there. Government sources said this afternoon that Israel could reach security arrangements in southern Lebanon even if Amin al-Jumayyil leaves the scene. It is believed here that decisive battles are underway in Beirut now, with every party attempting to attain better starting positions than it had in the past, in anticipation of the future.

Israel is continuing its efforts to consolidate local southern Lebanese forces that will be responsible for security in the region, which could conceivably allow limiting the IDF presence in Lebanon.

The United States, too, is faced with a problem in light of the fact that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is hesitating and is not taking action to incorporate the Druze into his Cabinet. Israel and the United States thus find themselves in the same boat, and consultations between the policymakers there and here are continuing. Incidentally, the signs have recently increased attesting to the administration's readiness to cooperate with Israel on sensitive issues as proof of the faith and confidence it has in Israel, but on one unequivocal condition: that Jerusalem keep the cooperation completely secret so as not to arouse waves of opposition to this in Arab countries considered moderate.

Jerusalem 'Political Sources' on Lebanese Arragement

TA031423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem are saying that there is no progress as yet in the contacts to bring about any sort of arrangement whatsoever in Lebanon. This was said to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at the end of the meeting between Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the U.S. President's envoy, Donald Rumsfeld. In the talk the participants analyzed the situation caused by the worsening of the fighting over the past few days.

'Security Sources' Concerned Over Beirut Fighting

TA041944 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Security sources this evening expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in Beirut. The sources told our military correspondent that an additional blow to the Al-Jumayyil regime decreases the chances for an arrangement in the south based on the active participation of the Lebanese Army.

Lebanese Army Reported Weakening

TA050635 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Feb 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Beirut by Oded Granot]

[Excerpt] The Lebanese Army will not be able to keep going because of the further massive Syrian shelling and attacks by the Shi'ites, Junblatt's forces, terrorists, and the calls for a rebellion in its own ranks. This assessment was made last night by senior sources here.

The sources expressed the fear that the Army's weakening, mainly because of the terrorists' shelling from the mountains, would cause chaos and force the Al-Jumayyil government to surrender to the dictates of the Syrians and their allies by establishing a pro-Syrian government, canceling the agreement with Israel, and permitting the terrorists to return to West Beirut and other areas.

Late last night U.S. sources reported that the United States and Israel had explained to the Syrians and other parties how gravely they regarded the situation.

At the same time, behind-the-scenes contacts continued last night to obtain a cease-fire and to examine various steps, including the government's expansion or replacement. Yesterday a leader of the Fatah rebels instructed his forces to join the Shi'ite Amal forces and Junblatt's men in a war against the Lebanese Army.

French UNIFIL Troops in Southern Lebanon

TA051115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] This morning, 425 French soldiers joined the UNIFIL force in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that they landed on the coast near Ar-Rashidiyah. Tomorrow they will take over responsibility for the western sector of southern Lebanon. There are now about 1,400 French soldiers in UNIFIL, including paratroopers, engineering corps members, and support brigades.

Recent Visit by Lebanon's Dany Sham'un Reported

TA060630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] During the night it was learned that Dany Sham'un, the son of the former president of Lebanon, visited here a few days ago and met for talks with the prime minister, the defense minister, and the chairman of the Labor Party. Israel, political sources have stated, is still involved in what is occurring in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is here in the studio with a report on Jerusalem's position in view of the latest events in Beirut:

[Schiffer] Dany Sham'un's visit was part of the contacts that Israel is continuing to maintain with many people from Lebanon, Christians, Shi'ites, and others. Despite the prevalent isolationist approach recently among Jerusalem policymakers, because their hopes for the Christians in Lebanon have been dashed, delegations of Christians continue to arrive here, and Israel's representatives in Beirut are working hard.

During the night, following Lebanese President al-Jumayyil's speech, political sources in Jerusalem said that Israel would not concede its demands for security arrangements in southern lebanon, despite the reports about the undermined position of the Al-Jumayyil regime. We are not in a panic about what is occurring in Beirut, the sources said. They expressed the hope that this would not have an effect on the security situation in the south. According to estimates in Jerusalem, Al-Jumayyil is already prepared to introduce changes in the agreement with Israel, either as a compromise or a concession to his opponents, and then, at the end of the process, Israel will be left with some sort of security arrangement as before the war in Lebanon.

To the question of when Israel will leave Lebanon, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Europe Radio No 1 that Israel was entering the final stage of the Lebanon war, and it would not be long before it withdrew from there. Mr Shamir refused to give a timetable for withdrawal, but hinted that it would be a question of months. He did not tie up the IDF withdrawal with a withdrawal by the Syrian Army. However, let us recall that the prime minister already said something in this spirit on the Moqed television program a few months ago.

Attacks Reported Against IDF Lebanon Positions

TA060641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] This morning an RPG was fired at an IDF position in Sidon. There were no casualties. The position's personnel returned fire strongly. The IDF is now combing the area. This is the third attack of its type against IDF positions in Sidon since yesterday. In the hamlet of An-Nabatiyah an RPG was also fired this morning at an IDF position. There were no casualties. In this case, too, combing operations are underway.

Two IDF Soldiers Wounded

TA060918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] This morning two IDF soldiers were wounded when two hand grenades were thrown at an IDF patrol south of the mouth of the Az-Zahrani River. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman. Both soldiers were wounded at 0730. They were evacuated to a hospital. Fire was returned, and our forces began combing the area.

Phased Withdrawal to Security Strip Proposed

TA060931 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The tendency currently emerging among political and security circles is that Israel should strive to gradually reduce its forces, while effecting a phased withdrawal to a security strip which would preclude possible attacks on the northern settlements. These circles believe that Israel would be well advised to come to terms with Lebanon's partitioning into three areas: The south (under Israeli control), the Al-Biqa' area (under Syrian control) and the Beirut area (controlled by the central government). The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent points out that a recommendation in this spirit, namely a de facto partitioning of Lebanon, was mentioned in a working paper drawn by the IDF's Planning Branch which *HA'ARETZ* published in November last year and which was divulged in the Knesset by MK Shulamit Aloni.

Circles in Jerusalem yesterday told the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent that Israel was being dragged behind events in Lebanon. Following the exacerbation of the fighting in and around Beirut, the position emerging in Jerusalem is that Israel should not wait for Al-Jumayyil's regime to stabilize in order to hand over control to him of the areas that would be vacated by the IDF. Pessimism has been felt recently about the willingness of local elements in southern Lebanon to cooperate with Israel in preventing the infiltration of terrorists into the area. If this approach is embraced by the Cabinet, internal pressure in the next few weeks is expected to lead to an additional unilateral withdrawal which would apparently be coordinated with the United States.

Jerusalem Arabic Interviews Egypt's Khalil

JN031545 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1410 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Telephone interview with Dr Mustafa Khalil, former Egyptian prime minister and current NDP deputy chairman, by Ya'qub Qassab "at the end of the week," carried within the "With the Events of the Week" program]

[Text] Egypt will this week return to the ICO, thus taking another step toward returning to the Arab fold. Colleague Ya'qub Qassab telephoned Dr Mustafa Khalil, former Egyptian prime minister and current deputy chairman of the ruling NDP, and asked him about the alleged conditions for Egypt's return to the ICO.

[Begin recording] [Khalil] This is not true as far as Egypt is concerned. Of course, we have no power over those who disseminate such news outside Egypt. As for Egypt, President Husni Mubarak has announced since the subject was raised at the Islamic summit conference in Casablanca that Egypt will not agree to return if this return hinges on any conditions. The president also emphasized this when the committee came to invite Egypt to return to the ICO. It should be noted that Egypt's membership in the ICO has not stopped and that the resolution adopted in this regard had earlier been adopted by the Islamic states' foreign ministers. It was not a resolution by the summit itself. Therefore, the return was in itself a foregone conclusion. The President had earlier said that we will not accept anything that harms Egypt's sovereignty. Egypt's sovereignty means the agreements which Egypt concluded upon its own will and according to its sovereignty. We do not accept any bargaining over such matters.

[Ya'qub Qassab] Dr Khalil, some news agencies have cited Moroccan King Hassan II as saying that President Mubarak told him that the Camp David accords have lost their purport after Egypt's restoration of its oil and territory. What is youropinion about these statements?

[Khalil] I do not think that such a statement could be true as it was reported because Egypt announced that it adheres to the peace agreements — the Camp David agreements. If the Camp David accords have lost their purport, it was not because of Egypt. It was because of the Israeli Government's policy when Israel issued the law on East Jerusalem, when it issued the law pertaining to the Golan, and when it stormed Lebanon. All these acts were contrary to the Camp David accords. Egypt announced that it adheres to the Camp David accords and it is still adhering to them. What others attribute to President Mubarak and others does not concern us. What concerns us are the statements of President Mubarak personally. The commitments he personally announced in the name of Egypt did not include any indication of this.

[Qassab] News reports have mentioned Egypt's possible resumption of activity within the Arab League framework. Some statements attributed to President Mubarak said that Egypt is ready to return to the Arab League without any preconditions.

[Khalil] President Mubarak said that Egypt did not seek to return to the ICO. This initiative was undertaken by the African and Asian states. During his African tour, President Mubarak announced that Egypt will not make any concessions. If it is invited by the Arab countries to return, it is natural that it will agree to do so providing that this return does not hinge on any conditions harming Egypt's sovereignty or its international ties and agreements.

[Qassab] President Mubarak intends to visit Iraq and Jordan. It is known that there are no political relations between Iraq and Egypt. Will this visit mark the beginning of the resumption of such relations?

[Khalil] Of course, this visit may mark the beginning of the resumption of these relations. But what I must reconfirm here is that all President Mubarak's moves are in the direction of peace, in order to support peace and to urge the Arab states to pursue peace. The president stated his opinion in this regard when he said that Egypt is clinging to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

[Qassab] Following President Mubarak's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, Egypt played a primary role in resuming the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. What was this role in specific terms?

[Khalil] Egypt urged the Palestinians to negotiate with King Husayn to come out with a joint stand, so they can take part in the peace negotiations. Egypt is seeking a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Egypt has not left any stone unturned in exerting its good offices in this regard.

[Qassab] The man in the street here in Israel is questioning the concept of peace with Egypt which has more than once been described as a cold peace. The man in the street also wonders when the Egyptian ambassador will return to Israel?

[Khalil] The man in the street in Israel must know that Egypt is concerned about peace and that it calls for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace. The man in the street must also know that Israel's behavior, particularly the aggression against Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon have led to this situation in Egyptian-Israeli relations. It was not Egypt that described this situation as a cold peace. Actually this description came from Mr David Kimche. As soon as the Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon and the normal relations between Egypt and Israel are established, then — as Egypt has announced — the Egyptian ambassador may return to Israel. The relations between Egypt and Israel should not have reached this turning

point. However, the circumstances or the policies which were violated by the Government of Israel, particularly when Mr Sharon was defense minister, led to the current situation. All these reasons must be eliminated. At the same time, we must work for and believe in the comprehensive and just peace in the region. There should not be any expansionist objectives at all. We must learn that states such as Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, or Syria have the right to live within their boundaries. The theories of achieving security by means of war, imposing peace by means of force, and occupying neighboring countries have led to the lukewarmness in the Egyptian-Israeli relations.

We are looking forward to a speedy withdrawal of the forces, particularly since northern Israel is no longer threatened. Israel has the right to ask for security guarantees to protect the northern part of its country. However, it has no right to occupy southern Lebanon and to be the reason for the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and for its partitioning. The man in the street in Israel must become aware of these issues andmust understand the Egyptian stand on them, so he can form an accurate opinion.

[Qassab] Thank you, Dr Mustafa Khalil. [end recording]

ALGERIA

Economic Talks With Soviets Begin 3 Feb

LD041632 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow 4/2/84 (APS) — Algerian-Soviet talks were opened yesterday to discuss the consolidation of Algerian-Soviet economic cooperation, in provision of the holding of the 9th session of the Inter-Governmental Commission.

The Algerian delegation was chaired by Mohamed Achache, head of the Socialist Countries Department at the Foreign Ministry, who is the vice-president of the Algerian party in the Inter-Governmental commission.

Mr Yevgeniy Osadchuk, vice-chairman of U.S.S.R. State Committee for External Relations, headed the Soviet delegation.

LIBYA

French Minister Cheysson Visits for Talks

LD041525 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1432 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Feb (JANA) — The French minister for external relations, Claude Cheysson, arrived in Libya this afternoon.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD051225 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Claude Cheysson met with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli, Libya, this morning. Their talks, delicate ones as far as the minister of external relations is concerned, have just ended, but we have no further information so far.

Jallud Receives French Visitor

Tripoli JANA in English 1411 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada al Ulla 2, February 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday evening received French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who is currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Cheysson Departs 5 Feb

LD052102 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 5 Feb (JANA) — The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, left Tripoli this evening after a 2-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the popular committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison was at Tripoli International Airport to see him off.

Al-Qadhdhafi Proposes 'Third Man' for Chad

LD052220 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Neither Hissein Habre nor Goukouni Oueddei, but a third man for Chad: that is the substance of the shocking statement made this evening by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The Libyan head of state was holding a press conference after his talks with Claude Cheysson.

He gives the assurance that the minister of external relations discussed with him the possibility of reconciling the Chadians around a third personality which would be neither the current president nor the current head of the GUNT. For the moment, there is no reaction from the French side. We go to special correspondent on French television's first channel, Michel Badaire, on the spot in Tripoli:

[Begin Badaire recording] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held a press conference at 1800 this evening to discuss the talks he had with Mr Cheysson. It seems that there is no similarity between the two interpretations. Indeed, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi announced that with the minister of external relations he had contemplated the existence of a third man for Chad, and the colonel added: Mr Cheysson is in agreement on that principle. As for a possible invitation which might be extended to him to visit France, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: I am not allowing myself to visit France, even if I were invited there, until the French forces withdraw from Chad. [end recording]

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that this initial meeting will in his opinion bring positive results, but that there is still no precise solution in view. Consequently, he expects another visit from Claude Cheysson. If Mr Cheysson does not come, it will be France which has decided thus, he added.

Chad's Goukouni, Kamougue Arrive in Tripoli

LD051016 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] We have just heard that Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the chairman of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], did in fact arrive this evening in Tripoli. Claude Cheysson is already there. We do not know [words indistinct] the GUNT chairman will meet the French foreign minister. However it should be noted that Goukouni Oueddei is accompanied on his trip by his deputy chairman, Colonel Kamougue.

GUNT Forces Reportedly Besieging Chadian Town

LD041432 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Radio Bardai announced today that the GUNT forces [Transitional National Union Government] have been besieging the (Oum Benn) area in southeastern Chad.

Quoting a statement issued by GUNT — which is led by Goukouni Oueddei — the radio said that the commander of the Habre forces in the area has surrendered.

Reports from Ndjamena say that the internal situation affecting Habre and his clique is continually deteriorating and that differences among them have worsened.

Italian Foreign Minister Visits for Talks

LD041607 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti arrived in Tripoli at noon today on a visit to Libya.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent on his arrival with members of his delegation, Andreotti expressed pleasure at visiting the Jamahiriyah, affirming that his talks here will contribute greatly to bolstering the good relations between the two countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Andreotti

LD050322 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] For the first concrete results of the visit to Libya by Foreign Minister Andreotti, here is a report from our correspondent in Tripoli:

[Renato Caporilli] Under the famous tent of the Libyan leader, Andreotti and Al-Qadhdhafi spoke for nearly 2 hours, between 2000 and 2200. They dealt with the most delicate issues, particularly those [word indistinct] war damages from the colonial era and the Euromissiles in Comiso.

On the first issue, Andreotti observed that an irreproachable legal case exists, but that as a token of friendship, forms of compensation could be worked out. Andreotti gave examples:- health assistance, or school aid for the sons of dependants of injured people. Andreotti also said that the Italian state is considering compensation for the damages incurred by 15,000 citizens chased out in 1970. In this respect, the Libyans said they were willing to supply the missing certifications that in many cases prevented compensation.

Regarding Comiso, Andreotti told Al-Qadhdhafi that the cruise missiles are a defensive riposte to the installation of Soviet SS-20's, which are potentially offensive. Just as the Libyans do not worry about the SS-20's, they must not worry about the cruise missiles, which are not targeted at Libya.

Visitor Issues Statement, Departs

LD052124 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1812 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Feb (JANA) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli this evening after a 2-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Andreotti made a statement to the JANA news agency in which he lauded the results of his visit to the Jamahiriyah. He said: We were able to exchange views quite frankly and profoundly. We have defined some points concerning cooperation in order that it might be more cohesive and further strengthen relations between the Jamahiriyah and Italy.

He added that proceeding from these relations the Jamahiriyah and Italy will contribute to the consolidation of peace in the Mediterranean.

MOROCCO

Wheat Purchase Agreement Signed With U.S.

LD031741 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat, Feb 3 (MAP) — Morocco and the United States concluded here Thursday afternoon an agreement under which the United States will finance the purchase by Morocco in 1984 of 178,000 tons of American wheat worth 25 million dollars, and this under the law program "P.L. 480, Title 1".

The agreement was initialed by Moroccan minister of Finance Abdellatif Jouahiri and visiting U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block. During the signing ceremony, Mr Jouahiri hailed the excellent cooperation ties existing between Morocco and the U.S., and underscored the importance granted to agriculture in Morocco's development plans.

About 57 per cent of the Moroccan population is employed in agriculture, the finance minister indicated, adding that this sector had shown a deficit at the level of the balance of payments these past years because of the drought that affected the country. Mr Jouahiri also stressed the need to work out medium and long-term aid plans and to establish closer ties between the two countries' private sectors.

On his part, Mr Block termed as excellent the idea to associate the private sector in the efforts exerted by the public authorities in the agricultural area, and expressed satisfaction at Moroccan-U.S. relations.

The loan is repayable over 25 years with an interest rate of 3 per cent during the grace period and 4 per cent during the reimbursement period.

For fiscal year 1984, the United States decided to grant Morocco joint loans worth 244 million dollars for the purchase of 1,600,000 tons of American wheat. During 1983, Morocco purchased 218 million dollars of U.S. agricultural products composed mainly of wheat, maize, and tobacco.

SUDAN

2 Feb Attack on Chevron Camp Reviewed

JN031139 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Feb (SUNA) — Three foreigners were killed and seven were injured yesterday when heavily armed men attacked the living accomodations barge of the American Chevron Oil Company at Rub Kona base in the Upper Nile region of southern Sudan. A group of about fifteen to twenty men, heavily armed, attacked the camp early this morning. Shots were fired

at the barge from outside, and then four men broke into the barge and fired shots, the Chevron Oil Company here said yesterday.

Mr. Olin Smith, the manager of government relations of Chevron in Khartoum, said that the dead were George Andrew McFee, British; Rudy Miguilino, Philipino; and Jackson Wythaka, Kenyan. He said the British Mr. McFee, 48 years old, was from Newcastel on Tyne, Tyne and Wear, England. McFee was working with Seiscom Delta United, which is contracted with Chevron. Mr McFee's body was planned to be flown to his family — a wife and two children — living in Newcastel on Tyne. The Philipino who was killed was working for Reading and Bates, while the Kenyan was working with Kilfield Services International, both companies contracted with Chevron, Mr. Smith said.

Seven were injured in the attack, and three of them are considered in serious condition. Five of them were evacuated to Nairobi for emergency treatment, while the other two are being brought to Khartoum, he said.

The body of the Kenyan was flown to Nairobi on a Chevron aircraft together with the five injured, Mr. Smith added. He said two of those injured were British: Mr Terry Nepson, who was an employee of Reading and Bates, and Mr. Steve Morter, who was working for Petty Ray. He did not give details. Mr. Smith said the attackers left a note in which they called themselves the Anyana Two.

Last November outlaws in southern Sudan kidnapped eleven foreigners who were working with Chevron. They were later freed.

First Vice-President General 'Umar at-Tayyib yesterday told SUNA that the attack was a continuation of conspiracies against Sudan and part of a plot aimed at obstructing economic development in Sudan. He said the attackers infiltrated into Sudan from Ethiopia. At-Tayyib, who is also the state security chief, wanred that the Sudan will not allow its enemies carry out their plots against Sudan and its unity. The Sudanese people, led by their armed forces, will do their utmost for defending their country, General at-Tayyib added.

At-Tayyib today met with Chevron's managing director and assured him that the Peoples Armed Forces would protect the workers at the oilfields.

Chevron Temporarily Suspends Operations

JN051120 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Feb (SUNA) — Chevron Oil Company, exploring oil in southwestern Sudan, yesterday said it had temporarily suspended its operations in some of its sites in southern Sudan following the Thursday attack on one of its base camps in which three workers were killed.

First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib told SUNA that Chevron had temporarily halted operations at some sites while work is normally progressing elsewhere. At-Tayyib reiterated that there was an externally-led conspiracy aimed at hindering the process of development in the Sudan, particularly the gigantic projects of Jonglei Canal and oil prospection. Sudan is capable of foiling conspirators' designs and maintaining the security and stability necessary for carrying out all the development projects, including Jonglei Canal and oil exploration.

Chevron Oil Company of Sudan's managing director Gary M. Connell announced, in a press release issued by the company here yesterday, that Chevron was in the process of suspending oil digging operations. The decision he explained, was taken to safeguard the company's employees and contractors. The suspension, starting in the Bentiu area, includes seismic surveys, several days before the activities in the area are completely suspended, according to the press release. Mr. Connell indicated that Chevron would hope to resume operation when security of personnel can be assured.

Meanwhile, the company, he explained, will maintain for the present time a small non-operational crew at certain locations to maintain equipment.

Government Officials Comment

JN051943 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Khartoum 5 Feb (SUNA) — First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib today said that Chevron Oil Company's prospection operations are continuing with a range of 40 per field, while the company's work process in the southern fields are temporarily suspended, namely in Bentiu and Rub Kona. The work suspension in the mentioned oil fields is due to the recent events in the region, said Al-Tayyib.

At-Tayyib held here today a meeting to discuss the political security and military situation in the southern region and the sabotage activities made by the outlaws.

Minister of Emergy and Mining Dr. Sharif at-Tuhami clarified that the sabotage activities which recently took place in Rub Kona camp related to designs which directed to halt the development upheaval in the country, indicating that those planned operations which were accurately carried out surpassed the local outlaw's capabilities. [sentence as received]

Many mercenaries took part in the sabotage, which has been done to prohibit Sudanese people from investing their money and developing Sudan's economy said At-Tuhami, who pointed out that the outlaws and the mercenaries were jealous of the promising outcomes made in the wake of petrol prospection.

At-Tuhami pointed out that suspension of operations in the unity and Rub Kona fields will be provisional until the security situation is well assessed and studied.

The concerned authorities headed by the armed forces will take the necessary measures to restore security in the area said At-Tuhami, who further explained that the concerned authorities and Chevron Oil Company will during the next phase study the necessary way for work continuity and prospection operations widening, expressing hope that everything will be settled when necessary measures are taken.

Numayri Telephones Saudi Crown Prince 4 Feb

JN041137 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Feb (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri telephoned Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the regent, this morning. The president conveyed the thanks of the Sudanese Government and people for the kind feelings shown by His Majesty King Fahd and the Saudi crown prince in the message conveyed by Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, minister of the president's office. The message was a reply to President Numayri's message, which Idris conveyed to the Saudi monarch last week.

President Numayri and his highness the prince reviewed the good, developing relations between the two countries, as well as the developments in the Arab and Islamic world in light of the current situation. Both agreed on the need to intensify work for Arab and Islamic solidarity, as well as for achieving security, stability, and peace in the region.

Vice President Receives Nigerian Delegation

JN031158 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Feb (SUNA) — First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib received here last night Nigerian Chief of Staff Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, and member of the Nigerian Higher Military Council Ambassador Muhammad Rafindadi. Faysal Muhammad 'Abd ar-Ruhman, minister of state for the prime minister's office, attended the meeting.

The talks during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations, as well as cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. The Nigerian vice president [title as received] noted the recent visit to Lagos by President Numayri, the first head of state who visited Nigeria in the wake of the important political change in Nigeria. He said that this asserts the strong fraternal, cordial, and historical relations between the Sudanese and Nigerian people. Rafindadi stated that contacts between officials in both countries will continue, and will become stronger in the future.

In another development, the first vice president held a banquet in the evening in honor of the Nigerian vice president and his delegation. Vice President Joseph Lagu; Abu Bakir 'Uthman, secretary general of the Higher Integration Council; as well as a number of ministers and heads of diplomatic missions in Khartoum attended the evening banquet.

Pakistani Minister Departs Khartoum 4 Feb

JN051119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Feb (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Said Qadir, Pakistani minister of the production division and national logistic board, left Khartoum yesterday after a 5-day visit to Sudan during which he conveyed a written message on bilateral relations to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri from Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq.

During the visit, the Pakistani minister visited the Khartoum International Fair, and met with a number of ministers.

Ahmad Salim Ahmad, minister of state for cooperation, commerce, and supply, and the Pakistani ambassador in Khartoum saw the Pakistani minister off at the airport.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba, Mzali Talk; State of Emergency Ends

LD031355 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Summary] President Habib Bourguiba conferred today with the prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, who after the meeting said that "the president of the republic has decided to end the state of emergency."

ETHIOPIA

Cheysson Sees OAU 'Determinant Role' in Chad

AB031914 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Feb 3 (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today reaffirmed his country's conviction that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) had a "determinant role" to play (?in solving) the Chad conflict.

At a news conference just before he left here this evening for Tripoli, Mr. Cheysson said that role involved bringing the Chadians together "in order that the unity, territorial integrity and independence of that country could be safeguarded."

He had just emerged from talks with current OAU Chairman Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam and interim OAU Secretary-General Peter Onu.

He said he had also been briefed by his Ethiopian counterpart, Goshu Wolde, on the conclusions Mr. Goshu had drawn over the last few months, in particular on the failure of last month's OAU-sponsored conference on Chad. This had been taken up again during his meeting with the OAU chairman, he said, but he declined to reveal what Lieut-Col. Mengistu had told him.

Mr. Onu said later that his talks with Mr. Cheysson had gone on "very well" but he to refused to elaborate.

Mr. Cheysson flew off to the Libyan capital, his last stop on a mission devoted to a settlement of the Chad civil war, after a stay here of about six hours.

It seemed unlikely that a date or venue for fresh talks between the government of President Hissein Habre in Ndjamena, which France supports, and the Libyan-backed opposition headed by ousted President Goukouni Oueddei had been discussed. This French initiative was the first attempt since the Addis Ababa talks collapsed last month over issues of protocol to get the peace process in Chad moving again.

While reiterating that France believed in regional conflicts being resolved by countries in the region, "without giving a chance to outside countries," Mr. Cheysson said it was too bad that war between Chadians should continue. That was the reason that he, a foreigner, had come to consult with countries in the area, he said.

PMAC Releases Statement on Arrested Dissidents

EA032350 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Provisional Military Administrative Council statement entitled "Imperialist Intrigues Will Not Stop Our Revolution"; no date given]

[Excerpt] In the name of democracy and the people: There are elements collaborating with the forces of imperialism in an effort to confuse the people. The newly-named anti-people organization, the Ethiopian Peoples Democratic Movement [EPDM], is the other side of a coin identical in aim and type with the anti-people feudalist organization, the (?Ethiopian Democratic Union).

Acting as if they had come up with a new idea and pretending to be a new organization, they are trying to cheat the people with empty promises and propaganda. Those feudalists who rampantly exploitated the Ethiopian people have now come out to tell the people that they are representing the masses. This is shameful and appalling.

Nevertheless, their supporters and class groups have been caught red-handed, moving among the people in an attempt to intensify their anti-people activities. Among the leading participants and collaborators in this reactionary intrigue are the following:

Dejazmach Asegahegn Araya Hailu: This man was a member of the House of Lords of the defunct feudal regime. Renting out urban houses and a lot of land in the rural areas, he was exploiting the masses. He reacted to the revolution by getting annoyed and joining the so-called (?Ethiopian Peoples Democratic Revolution). He is a leading feudalist who has served as a representative of the Addis Ababa committee.

Mr Wube Gebre Yohanes Wolde Medhin was a landlord in the defunct feudal regime who used to own vast farmlands when he was in Addis Ababa. In various parts of Addis Ababa he had houses up for rent and was exploiting the masses by lending money for interest. Annoyed by the radical decree on rural and urban land and the nationalization of extra houses, he was recruited by the (?Ethiopian Peoples Democratic Revolution), the imperialist organization in Addis Ababa, and has since been committing serious crimes by recruiting others.

Miss Haimano Gebre Egziabeher, the daughter of Negadras [aristocratic title] Gebre Egziabeher Desta: This individual was a graduate of a British University, with a degree paid for with public money after graduating from a local high school. She inherited extensive rural farmlands and town plots and had greath wealth. Following the nationalization of land after the revolution, she was caught working as a secretary and translator for the imperialist tool, the (?Ethiopian Peoples Democratic Revolution) committee.

Those caught with the above passing secrets to imperialists, spreading rumors, and distributing anti-people pamphlets included: Mr Kebede Alemu Zewde, Mr Mahetme Work Kasahun Kinfu, Mr Aklilu Mewaele Leake Tsion, Colonel Demesie Bekele Jarso, Mr Ketsela Mengistu Alamneh, Dr Mengesha Gebrehiwot Gebre Medhin, Mr Getachew Debalkie Amberber, Maj Adisalem Tsegie Wolde Tsadik, Nebiye Luel Wolde Aregay Hailu, Berhe Beyene Gebre, Belete Gebre Wolde Yohannes, Colonel Girma Kifetew Demisew, Mr Demisie Debele Bonsa, Colonel Yigezu Zeleke (Fisalem), and Mr Mulugeta Gebre Selassie Haile Meskel.

These and others, in addition to being found engaging in various intrigues for the fulfillment of an imperialist mission to subvert our revolution, were in particular caught red-handed in Addis Ababa on 8 December 1983 distributing anti-people pamphlets

to further their objectives. They were caught red-handed distributing anti-people pamphlets. The cases of these individuals caught in the act of committing anti-people activities are under investigation and the necessary action will be taken when the investigations are completed.

The Ethiopian workers will never give in to any hardship, for they have realized that their struggle is the only way to freedom. Now that they are progressing victoriously, having faced in unity those anti-people parties, heightened their vigilance and their organization and learned to distinguish their enemies from their friends, it is inconceivable that they could give in to impostors.

The failure of this reactionary intrigue demonstrates the fine efforts and vigilant participation of the true citizens who have stood for the country and the well-being of the nation. Accordingly, they will continue to expose any reactionary remnants or imperialist mercenaries, just as they have been doing in the past and by so doing they will assure their joint well-being and development.

[Signed] The Provisional Military Administrative Council

3 Officers Killed in Military Helicopter Crash 3 Feb

NC051422 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Feb 5 (AFP) — Three people died and 14 were seriously injured in a helicopter crash Friday at Humera, on Ethiopia's northwestern border with Sudan, an Interior Ministry spokesman said here today. The military helicopter crashed into a tree soon after takeoff, the spokesman said. The wounded were rushed to hospital, he added, and only one of the 18 people on board was apparently unhurt. The names of those killed or injured were not given. It is unusual for the Interior Ministry to report military losses unless the passengers are all civilian.

Identities of Officers Released

EA061202 [Editorial Report] Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 1700 GMT on 5 February reports that the funeral of Major Gebreitwot Gebre Egzianher, military commissar for Gondar region, who died in an air crash on 3 February, has taken place at St Joseph's Church, Addis Ababa. After giving an obituary for Egziabher, the report gives obituaries for Colonel Fleke Mekuria Yenibeleh, helicopter pilot, and Colonel Demise Tafese, head of the Ground Forces communications department, saying that both died in "an accident" on 3 February, but without specifying the nature of the accident.

Girma, Bulgaria's Yordanov Sign Cultural Accord

LD032250 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] A protocol accord between Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed today. The accord, which concerned culture, sports, fine arts, and education, was signed by Comrade Girma Yilma, minister of culture, sports and youth affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, on behalf of Socialist Ethiopia, and Comrade Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the Cultural Committee, on behalf of his country.

Rebel Forces Mount Attacks, Claim Victories

EPLF Claims Nine Casualties

EA041543 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The decisive forces of the EPLF attacked Dergue soldiers moving from Zala Anbesa to (Dashew) on 25 January, and moving to (Asemba) district on 19 January, killing and wounding nine soldiers and capturing two soldiers and seven Kalashnikovs.

44 Freed in Dek'emare

EA031856 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] On 31 January, the heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front forces attacked Dek'emare and freed 44 youths armed with enemy weapons from (Awli-Tsoru) and took them to the liberated areas of our country. Eighty Kalashnikov assault rifles and a quantity of ammunition were recovered from the youths.

'Victorious Actions' in Gondar

EA052217 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 1315 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The People's Militia of the heroic forces of the TPLF are liberating the broad masses by stepping up their victorious actions in Gondar.

On 26 January, our heroic People's Militia infiltrated into and attacked Dergue forces stationed in the District of (Jana Mora) and at (Meshahe) in (Beyeda District), both in (Semien Province); on 27 January in the town of (Dersebe); on 31 January in Ras Dashen and the town of (Denbia) in (Beyeda District) — driving out the anti-popular fascist Dergue soldiers and capturing all these towns and rural districts.

In the fighting, our heroic People's Militia killed or wounded 30 enemy soldiers and captured 67. They also captured 49 light and medium weapons, a pistol [word indistinct] and many other items of enemy property.

The Dergue soldiers killed included Kiros Tazaz and Kasaye Gelagaye, company commanders, and Deputy District Administrator Haile Melekot. Those captured include Fantaye Aregaw, a company commander. The 27 soldiers captured at (Meshahe) were released after being given a short indoctrination course.

19 Local Officials Arrested

EA041802 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 4 Feb 84

[All personal names rendered phonetically]

[Text] Due to internal contradictions and power struggles, the fascist Dergue continues to imprison government officials and others in Tigre and other places. Apart from the hundreds killed and imprisoned by the government, an additional 19 people have been arrested. Their names are as follows:

1. Gebre Egziabher Tesfu Hunegn, former director of the (?Atse Yohannes) Secondary School and present regional COPWE member.

2. Yirga, former cadre and present COPWE representative for Temben Awraja.

3. Haile Kiros Hagos, former cadre for Inderta Awraja and at present in Addis Ababa.

4. name unknown, COPWE head for Adigrat.

5. Sertte, former chairman of the Higher Urban Dwellers Association and present COPWE head of Inderta Awraja.

6. Abraha Heluf, regional chairman of the All-Ethiopia Peasants Association.

7. Fisseha, regional secretary for REYA [Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association].

8. Abay Gebre Kidan, REYA chairman of Inderta Awraja.

9. Shumbi, Reya chairman for Atse Yohannes School.

10. Gedbre Giorgis Kidan, REYA member in Atse Yohannes School.

11. Semera Desta, REYA member in Atse Yohannes School.

12. Amir Negash, teacher.

13. Gebre Yesus Meles, administrator of Inderta Awraja School.

14. Fetsum Gebre Wahed.

15. Tesfaye Reda, teacher.

16. Dr Kiros, owner of the Baheri Negash Eye Treatment Clinic.

17. Tesfay Shiferaw, Ministry of Agriculture employee.

18. Tekeste Berhan Hagos, Ministry of Agriculture employee.

19. Belay Berhe, COPWE Organisation Department head in Gondar.

KENYA

Egyptian President Mubarak Ends Visit 4 Feb

NC040851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0818 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Nairobi, 4 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation left Nairobi for Mogadishu at 0830 Cairo time after a 2-day visit to Kenya as part of his current African tour.

The final session of talks was held at 0700. It started with a separate meeting between Presidents Mubarak and Daniel arap Moi, who were later joined by members of the two delegations. The joint statement was signed at this meeting.

The joint statement stresses that the two states welcome the expansion and bolstering of bilateral cooperation and says that they have agreed to form a joint ministerial committee to be headed by the foreign ministers of both countries. This committee will meet annually to review economic and cultural relations.

In the statement, the two sides express concern over the continuation of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. They call on the world to support the just struggle of the people of Namibia under SWAPO's leadership.

The two sides emphasize their belief that the Palestinian problem is the core of the conflict in the Middle East. They stress the need to achieve a just, durable, and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

President Mubarak was accorded an official farewell on his departure by a delegation of Kenyan senior civilian and military officials headed by President Daniel arap Moi.

President Mubarak had arrived in Nairobi from Kinshasa the day before yesterday.

SOMALIA

Reportage on Visit by Egyptian President Mubarak

Received by Siad Barre

NC041124 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Mogadishu, 4 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived here at 1000 today on an official visit to Somalia within the context of his African tour. President Mubarak was received by Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and senior Somali officials.

In an arrival statement, President Mubarak expressed his pleasure at visiting Somalia and at meeting with his brother President Siad Barre. President Mubarak said: We have longstanding historical ties with Somalia. He thanked the Somali people for the warm reception accorded him. Continuing his statement,

President Mubarak said the Egyptian-Somali talks will touch on bilateral relations and on regional problems.

On the outcome of his African tour, President Mubarak said his talks in Zaire and Kenya dwelt on Egypt's ties with these two countries and on the OAU's status, as well as on means to enable the organization to solve all longstanding problems. President Mubarak noted the good relations between Egypt and these states.

Talks Begin

EA042017 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The first round of official talks between the visiting president of the Republic of Egypt, Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation, and the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, started at the People's Hall here in Mogadishu at 1700 today.

After brief talks between the two presidents, a committee of senior SDR and Egyptian officials went into session to finalize the agenda. The two delegations are headed by the SDR first vice-president defence minister, Challe Lt. Gen. Mohamed Ali Samantar, for the SDR, and the deputy prime minister of the Republic of Egypt, who is also the foreign minister, Mr Kamal Hasan Ali, for Egypt.

The talks between the SDR and Egypt center on political, economic, security, and social affairs. The two sides are n complete agreement of all points under discussion.

Siad Barre Banquet Address

EA051527 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The President of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, last night hosted a dinner party at the Presidential Residence in honor of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and his delegation who are on an official visit to Somalia.

In an address on the occasion, the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, gave a general account of the long-standing and historical relationship between the two fraternal peoples. He also touched on international issues.

Addressing the Horn of Africa issue, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said that the problem had been compounded by the intervention of foreign troops and the attacks on Somalia by Abyssinia and its allies, as well as by the occupation of parts of SDR territory. The president noted that the provocative aggression on Somalia by Abyssinia and her allies was a clear violation of international law.

The president pointed out that since July 1982, Abyssinia has been making repeated air and ground attacks on Somalia, causing death, injuries and heavy losses. These culminated in the attack on Boorama town and its district refugee camp on 30 January by 6 MIG-21's and MIG-23's killing 66 people and injuring more than 100 people, most of whom were children, women, and elderly people. The latest Abyssinian air attack, the president added, took place yesterday when the villages of (Xarirad) and (Arorshel) in Boorama region came under attack resulting in the deaths of 2 people, the wounding of 4 others and the destruction of 40 houses.

The SDR president declared that the large number of foreign troops in Abyssinia posed a threat not only to the security and freedom of Somalia but also to all the other countries of the region and to world peace and security in general.

Turning to the international situation, Challe Siad said it was apparent that tensions, instability and confrontations were getting worse, while the world economic situation was deteriorating.

Referring to the Palestinian issue, the president said it was the crux of the problem facing the Middle East and the international community. There was a need for clear steps to be taken jointly to enable the people of Palestine to have an independent state as well as to restore Jerusalem to Arab administration.

On Lebanon, the president said that it represented a serious world problem. It was imperative for the country to be saved from disintegration and foreign forces withdrawn from it. He went on to say that efforts should be made to reconcile the warring factions in that country.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, Challe Siad called on the two countries to terminate hostilities and seek a lasting peaceful solution, inasmuch as the fighting had only resulted in the loss of life and economic resources.

Turning to Afghanistan, Challe Siad said the great occupying power should withdraw from that country and comply with the international conventions which had been drawn to its attention. The president once again called on that great power to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from that country in consideration of the freedom, sovereignty and nonalignment the latter used to enjoy.

On the situation in Chad, President Siad said it was not only a question of foreign intervention, but it appeared as if the country was beginning to become an arena for superpower rivalry. The president said there was a need to allow the people of Chad to work toward their unity and freedom by peaceful means to enable them to embark on national reconstruction.

On Namibia, the president said the SDR believed that it should be granted independence in accordance with UN Resolution 435 of 1978.

The SDR president noted that the government and people of Somalia had been delighted by the wise resolution of the fourth ICO conference on the readmission of Egypt, adding that the step was an indication of the international esteem enjoyed by the people of Egypt and foreshadowed the restoration Egypt's membership of the Arab League.

The president presented the Somali Star, the first and highest medal to be presented to a leader who enjoys the respect of the Somali nation.

Mubarak Speaks at Banquet

NC041700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Mogadishu, 4 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak delivered the following speech at the dinner banquet which Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre hosted tonight in honor of the Egyptian President:

His Excellency Dear Brother President Mohamed Siad Barre; Dear Brothers:

First, please allow me to express my sincerest appreciation and gratitude for the great hospitality accorded to us on our arrival in your fraternal country. Our two countries are linked by the closest historical, cultural, and spiritual ties as well as by common interest and fate.

Our ancestors had realized for thousands of years these eternal ties between the two peoples through bridges of communication and cooperation and by exchanging goods and products via the Red Sea. They had set up firm foundations for interaction among individuals and for mutual interests.

Throughout centuries this foundation became firmer and stronger, particularly by the Islamic bonds which united the hearts of the nation from the East to the West under one banner — the banner of right, justice, and peace.

The two peoples had waged a common struggle against colonialism and foreign domination. Egyptian martyrs fell alongside their Somali brothers in the battle for glory, freedom, and dignity. Our determination has not diminished, but time and ordeals have increased our will for salvation, liberation, and our adherence to principles and ideology, as well as our readiness for offering and sacrifice.

Hence, we are constantly eager to consolidate these ties and to set them on firm and clear foundations free from any ambiguity or fluctuation. What God and time have linked cannot be shaken or uprooted, but will remain lofty forever. The good tree has firm roots and its branches reach high.

Perhaps the first principle that links us and unifies our voice is that we agree on justice and good and denounce aggression and oppression. We avoid deception and whims and do not evade our duties. We are eager to maintain our relations with others on the basis of respecting the rights and interests of others and on the basis of forebearance and freedom from religious and sectarian fanaticism. We are all descendants of Adam, and will all to ashes and dust return.

We are therefore eager to maintain good-neighborly and friendly relations, especially with brothers who belong to the good land of Africa, to its glorious civilization, and who are waging with us a common battle for consolidating political, economic, and cultural independence, catching up with the great march of scientific and technological progress, and confronting the challenges of the future with work and hope.

In applying these rules to the relations among the fraternal states in this part of the African continent, each one of us must make utmost efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to the problems existing among neighboring states through dialogue and not through violence and threats to use force, and without foreign interference which threatens the people's security, stability, and prosperity; exacerbates differences; and sow contradictions and hatred instead of harmony and accord. We believe that there is the possibility for the establishment of a real solidarity of interests between Somalia and any of its neighbors because, in the final analysis, these are the people's interests and the aspirations of the masses on both sides of the borders and in every direction, as they unite in their endeavor to realize more aspirations and stability and as they equip themselves with whatever enables them to confront the problems and the numerous obstacles that obstruct their march toward development.

In other words, we firmly believe that the joint interests among the African states are more important than the clouds that gather over the relations among them. Such accidental disputes should not blind us to this firm fact, nor distort our vision of the priorities of the collective movement, and of the differences in the rules that govern the relations among the estranged states, and of the principles that should prevail within the one family, because the consistency of interests should inevitably reflect on the pattern of dealings and the rules of conduct even if the ways and means vary.

On the other hand, we have been doing everything in our power to achieve acceptable solutions to the existing disputes on Chad and the Sahara, unaffected by the spirit of polarization and division, but in a manner that is compatible with the spirit of African unity on the basis of respect for every state's sovereignty, preservation of its territorial safety and national unity, and prevention of foreign interference and destructive schemes.

Mr President, the Middle East is now experiencing extremely dangerous events that threaten the peace process and indicate an escalation of acts of violence and sabotage, an increase in tension, and a weakening of the people's confidence in the future and in their aspirations for creative coexistence and understanding. Therefore, all of us must struggle to rescue the peace process, to achieve a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, to halt the oppressive practices and the settlements activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and to pave the way for beginning expanded negotiations with the participation of Jordan and the PLO.

We also call for the intensification of the efforts that are being exerted to end the Iran-Iraq war, its destructive effects, and its negative complications in the whole Gulf area. We laud Iraq's readiness to enter into immediate negotiations in order to settle all the existing problems within a framework of Islamic fraternity. We also praise the Iraqi and Iranian people's interest in dedicating their resources and capabilities toward serving the aims of comprehensive development and achieving the social changes that are necessary for securing the future.

Dear brothers, your brothers in Egypt express to you their profound appreciation and gratitude for the noble principled stand Somalia has been taking on Egypt's behalf in its just struggle for the sake of Arab and Islamic rights.

Our thanks and gratitude for supporting Egypt's membership in the UN Security Council.

Our thanks and gratitude for your stand at the recent Islamic summit conference — a stand that was compatible with the sublime Islamic values.

Allow me to ask you to stand and salute Brother and friend Mohamed Siad Barre, all the Somali people, and the eternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Mubarak To Visit Morocco

NC051224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Mogadishu, 5 Feb (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said President Husni Mubarak's coming visit to Morocco comes in response to an invitation by Moroccan King Hassan II in the aftermath of Egypt's return to the ICO.

'Ali noted that the visit will last 2 days and that matters of mutual concern, both in the African and Arab arenas, will be discussed. Middle East problems will also be discussed. Furthermore, it will certainly mark a turning point in bilateral cooperation.

Concerning the talks held with Somalia, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that during the talks held yesterday and today both sides reviewed African problems, including Chad and the Western Sahara, and that they paid particular attention to problems affecting the Horn of Africa.

'Ali pointed out that the current tension between Somalia and Ethiopia was a matter of concern to Egypt. This is why Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, was dispatched with a message from President Mubarak to Ethiopian President Mengistu. This message was sent to Mengistu because he is the OAU chairman and because the current tension will hurt the OAU, which Egypt wants to strengthen and revitalize.

'Ali added that the talks also dealt with most Middle East problems.

'Ali said Mubarak's African tour is the first of several tours of Africa.

'Ali added that this tour demonstrates the trust and amity that Egypt enjoys, as well as the desire for African-Egyptian cooperation. 'Ali noted that this imposes a greater responsibility on Egypt to increase cooperation with African countries.

'Ali said the Egyptian youth should take part in this cooperation, particularly since these countries are in the same state of development as Egypt. He stressed that the African people cherish Egypt and that this is a matter facilitating the task of the Egyptian youth in these countries.

Replying to a question on the outcome of Mubarak's visit to Somalia, 'Ali said Somalia is an Arab country that has a role to play in solving the Arab problems. 'Ali added that the talks reviewed the Iraq-Iran war and dealt in detail with bilateral relations. An agreement was reached to form a higher joint committee to discuss all aspects of cultural, technical, and economic cooperation.

'Ali said cooperation is expected to increase in the economic and agricultural spheres, in livestock and agricultural modernization, and in the fishing industry.

'Ali added that there are substantial prospects for joint cooperation between the two countries in the development field, noting that the above-mentioned committee will meet on 3 March to discuss cooperation in these fields.

Mubarak Departs 5 Feb

NC051234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, 5 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Mogadishu for Tanzania at 1400 Somali time. President Mubarak was accorded an official and popular sendoff.

Text of Joint Statement

NC051423 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Presidents Mubarak and Siad Barre have signed the joint statement which was issued at the end of their talks. The signing ceremony was attended by the Egyptian and the Somali delegations. The following is the text of the Egyptian-Somali statement:

The Egyptian and the Somali delegations led by Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mohamed Siad Barre issued a joint statement at the end of their talks on President Husni Mubarak's visit to Somalia. The statement says that the talks dealt with many Arab, African, and international questions of mutual interest. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations in various fields and ways of bolstering them. The talks were characterized by an identity of views between the two presidents.

The two presidents reaffirmed their belief in the principles of the UN Charter, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement's principles. The two presidents reaffirmed the need for arriving soon at a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The two presidents reviewed with special interest the developments in the Palestinian arena, particularly in the wake of the bloody events in Tripoli and the departure of Yasir 'Arafat and his recent visit to Cairo.

The two presidents strongly condemned Israel's policy concerning the establishment of settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Israel's violation of the Palestinians' human rights.

They stressed the need for the immediate complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. They also stressed their full support for the efforts aimed to bring about national reconciliation in Lebanon.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern about the continuing Iraqi-Iranian war and its threat to world security and stability.

Presidents Husni Mubarak and Siad Barre expressed their concern about developments in the situation in the Horn of Africa and its threat to security and stability in the area. They agreed on the necessity of solving these conflicts by peaceful means. They also agreed on the need for consolidating the OAU.

The two presidents called for the implementation of the resolution of the OAU heads of state conferences held in Nairobi and Addis Ababa in 1981 and 1983 concerning the western Saharan problem.

The two presidents expressed the belief that the settlement of the Chadian problem necessarily includes the support of the legitimate government in Ndjamena in its policy aimed to bring about national reconciliation on the basis of Chad's independence and territorial integrity.

The two presidents expressed their support for the Namibian people led by SWAPO and their rejection of any attempt to link Namibia's independence to any conditions.

The two presidents expressed their support for the South African people in their struggle to end the apartheid regime.

The two presidents paid special attention to cooperation in the fields of education and information.

The Egyptian side welcomed Somalia's efforts for achieving Arabization.

It was decided to set up a higher joint Egyptian-Somali committee to follow up and supervise the cooperation between the two countries in various fields for implementing the agreements concluded between them. It was decided that the committee will hold its first meeting in Cairo on Saturday, 3 March.

President Husni Mubarak extended an official visit to President Mohamed Siad Barre to visit Egypt. President Barre accepted the invitation, the date of which will be set through diplomatic channels.

Two Reported Killed in Ethiopian Air Raid

EA041845 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] A statement released today by the SDR Defense Ministry said that at 1415 today, the Abyssinian air force raided and bombarded the villages of (Xarirad) and (Arorsal) in Borama District, north-west Somalia.

The statement adds that the attack by the Abyssinian air force on (Xarirad) village killed two people and wounded four others, and that 20 houses were destroyed.

At (Arorsal) village, the Abyssinian air force wounded two people in their attack.

SNM Forces Claim Military Successes in Hargeisa

EA042147 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing ofthe Somali opposition forces carried out several surprise attacks on the loyalist troops of dictator Siad Barre at the end of January 1984 in the northern regions of Somalia.

On 30 January, at the (Galka Yoobka) village in the north- west region, the SNM fighters captured a Toyota land cruiser belonging to the repressive organs of Siad Barre, specifically the National Security Services, with three soldiers aboard. After their successful mission the SNM fighters returned safely to base.

Other reports from the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces in the northwest region, Hargeisa district, states that the fighters of the SNM burnt out two vehicles travelling between (Alla Ibaday) and (Get Maan), killing eight soldiers on board. The SNM fighters lost two martyrs in the engagement.

TANZANIA

Interim President Mwinyi Addresses Local Leaders

EA051650 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1718 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Speech by interim President of Zanzibar Ali Hassan Mwinyi at Kisiwa Cha Nduwi to island party and government officials; date not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] The reason for this meeting is twofold. First, a major incident in the 20-year history of our independence, an incident which caused two of our prominent leaders and senior politicians to quit the government and party leadership; and second, the decision of the National Executive Committee [NEC] to appoint an interim president and an interim chairman of the Revolutionary Council prior to the nation electing a full-time chairman.

As we are all aware, the political climate in the isles became greatly polluted. All the islanders know this. As interim leader, I have been compelled to meet you to explain.

It is pertinent to recall some of the causes of this pollution to our political climate. Frankly, it was we who caused it, and we have to accept that we did it both internally and externally. Our enemies seized the opportunity to fan the fire by encouraging some of us to be rebellious. Therefore, the fire which flared up from a small spark nearly became big enough to consume us.

It is not true that Zanzibar opposes the union. It is also not true that Zanzibar will be invaded by the mainland for rejecting the union. It is not true that the constitutional amendments were an intrigue by the mainland to swallow Zanzibar. It is also not true that we now have three governments, namely the governments of Zanzibar, Tanganyika, and the union.

Some of us kept quiet either because of ignorance or a deliberate wish to misinform the public about the situation inside and outside the isles. This created a state of uncertainty among us, particularly as we came closer to our Zanzibar revolution anniversary celebrations.

At that time, the government learned of an impending invasion by an external enemy, to take place during the celebrations. That day, and during the days which followed, the country was forced to take precautionary measures, which included defense support from the mainland. That move became known and confirmed some people's belief that the mainland had indeed the intention to invade the isles; in fact, the defense units arrived to defend the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM], our revolution, and our union.

A sinister motive was attributed to this good intention when we found out about the impending invasion. Similarly, we, the government of the union and that of Zanzibar, agreed at the military level that young soldiers be integrated on an agreed basis so that some members of the Armed Forces from the mainland could join their brothers of the isles, and so that young members of the Armed Forces from the islands could go to the mainland to join their brothers. In this way units of the Armed Forces would comprise both newcomers and locals. The purpose of this excercise was to boost love and enhance the mutual understanding of all members.

I venture to say that the implementation of this joint program did not meet with success. It is always like this for good intentions when it comes to their implementation. Accordingly, (?failure) of this program stirred rumors to the effect that the Zanzibar Armed Forces were departing to facilitate the invasion of Zanzibar; that these were the constitutional reforms we rejected. It is not true.

The Zanzibar Constitution was drawn up in 1979. The current move to seek public opinion on constitutional amendments is aimed at strengthening our freedom. That is why recommendations to seek public views on our constitution and to see what [words indistinct].

It is a major role of the party to guide the nation toward a high level of democracy. [Words indistinct] in that sense, it is important for the party to review the structure of the one-party democracy with a view to strengthening that democracy.

Now is the right time to review the structure of offices in our country so that steps can be taken to bring about collective leadership, thus giving more powers to MP's [word indistinct] and giving more power to the Council of Representatives. Parliament and the Council of Representatives should be (?remodelled) in the interest of the workers and peasants. MP's and members of the Council of Representatives are both elected: The Party should ensure that elected representatives have greater scope than is the case now. It should be understood that elected representatives are an important component of a socialist democracy.

Dar es Salaam Summary

EA041848 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Zanzibar: The interim chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and the island's interim president, Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, today stressed the importance of good leadership to promote peace and national unity.

Speaking at a meeting of party and government leaders, Ndugu Mwinyi said Zanzibar leaders must help people understand the country's policy of socialism and self-reliance. He was speaking to leaders for the first time since his election by the party NEC following Ndugu Jumbe's resignation in Dodoma recently.

Ndugu Mwinyi said the aims of the union are to consolidate people's power and achieve the highest stage of socialist democracy both on the mainland and Zanzibar.

On resignation by Ndugu Jumbe, whose portfolios also included vice-president of the United Republic and vice-chairman of the CCM, he said the decision was an act of courage which portrayed a good sense of leadership. He said Ndugu Jumbe and the former Zanzibar Chief Minister Ndugu Ramadan' Haji Faki, both played a leading role in national development.

Ndugu Mwinyi's audience included the party Secretary General Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, who paid a courtesy call on the interim chairman soon after the meeting.

Mwinyi, CCM Leader Meeting

EA032029 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Dodoma: Ndugu Rashid Kawana, secretary general of Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM], will go to Zanzibar tomorrow to attend a meeting of Zanzibar CCM leaders of all ranks to be addressed by Interim Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

This will be the first time Ndugu Mwinyi has addressed a public meeting since he was elected by the National Executive Committee to the post of interim chairman of the Revolutionary Council and interim president of Zanzibar, following the resignation of former leader Al-Haj Aboud Jumbe.

A spokesman for party headquarters in Dodoma town explained that the meeting of leaders of all party ranks in the islands will be held in the meeting hall of the Zanzibar CCM office at Kisiwa Ndui. After the meeting, the secretary general will have talks with Interim Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Ndugu Mwinyi.

Ndugu Kawawa, who is also member of Parliament for Liwale, is now in Dodoma to attend the session of Parliament which is continuing there.

Government Arrests Former Zanzibar Officials

EA031305 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Police have arrested former Zanzibar politicians Wolfgang Durado and Aboud Talib on the suspicion of plotting against the government of Tanzania.

The arrests were announced in a brief government statement to the press in Dar es Salaam. The statement said the two were arrested several days ago following the resignation of the president of Zanzibar and vice-president of Tanzania, Aboud Jumbe.

Durado once served as the attorney-general of Zanzibar and Talib was the former minister of housing and lands for the island.

Jumbe resigned in wake of a renewed crisis involving the union of Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania. The two countries merged into the United Republic of Tanzania in 1946, and in the last two years a few Zanzibaris had increasingly grown uncomfortable with the union.

Egyptian President Mubarak Arrives for 3-Day Visit

Met by Nyerere

EA051533 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The latest reports from our newsroom say that President Husni Mubarak of Egypt has arrived in Dar es Salaam for a 3-day visit to Tanzania. President Mubarak was met at Dar es Salaam airport by his host, President Nyerere, and other party and government leaders. A 21-gun salute was fired in honor of President Mubarak, who also inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Defence Force.

Nyerere Speaks at Banquet

EA052303 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has reiterated that its commitment to Palestinian self-determination and the rights of the Palestinians to their own homeland remains unchanged. Speaking at state banquet in honour of the visiting Egyptian president, Mr Husni Mubarak, Mwalimu Nyerere also emphasized that Tanzania would continue to demand the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories it has been occupying since 1967.

Mwalimu said Tanzania was now happy that there is a new understanding between the PLO and Egypt, especially following the recent meeting between the Egyptian leader and the PLO chairman, Ndugu Yasir 'Arafat. He expressed the hope that the good relations between Egypt and the PLO would continue to improve for the betterment of the Palestinian just struggle for self-determination.

On southern Africa, Mwalimu Nyerere expressed Tanzania's commitment to the independence of Namibia. Mwalimu said Tanzania will co-operate in all discussions related to the implementation of the UN plan for Namibian independence without further violence. But, he said, Tanzania will continue to reject any linkage between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

He also expressed the hope that Egypt will intensify its support for the liberation struggles in southern Africa through the OAU and by other means.

Nyerere Addresses Economic Cooperation

EA061207 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] President Nyerere has said that there is a need to review Tanzanian-Egyptian cooperation in order to tackle economic problems on the basis of cooperation among poor countries.

Speaking at the state banquet in honor of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who is here for a 3-day state visit, President Nyerere said that although Tanzania and Egypt have made a good start by concluding trade and scientific agreements, bilateral trade has been falling in recent years. Mwalimu said much has been gained through bilateral trade and exchanges of knowledge on various matters and expressed the hope that President Mubarak's visit will help to remove obstacles to increased cooperation between Tanzania and Egypt. He said Tanzania could learn from Egypt about improved irrigation methods, industrial development and educational systems. The two countries signed trade agreements in 1964 and 1977.

Mubarak Dinner Speech

NC051808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 5 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak delivered the following speech at the dinner which Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere hosted in his honor this evening:

Dear Brother and Friend Julius Nyerere, Ladies and Gentlemen: Allow me to express to you my gratitude and happiness for the kind words and warm reception accorded to us. We felt we were in our country from the moment our feet stepped onto Tanzania.

President Nyerere spoke eloquently and sincerely about the special relationship between Egypt and Tanzania. We waged together an honorable struggle against all kinds of colonialism; we stood together on the side of our African brothers in their struggle for freedom and dignity. Together we were leaders of the Nonaligned Movement in a world beset by tension and acute division. Together we are involved in acquiring modern technology in order to achieve a better standard of living for future generations.

We are firmly standing together and insisting that noble moral principles should prevail in the world. Together we are fighting exploitation, foreign domination, and spheres of influence. We are proud and happy about this colleagueship. We are happy to be standing beside the great Tanzanian president — one of the heroes of the African drive for dignity, humanity, and freedom; the wise and courageous politician; the far-sighted leader who has dedicated his life to Africa and to consolidating ties of friendship among states.

Mr President, we are happy about the agreement which you reached in Arusha for the revival of cooperation among Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. This is good news for us.

We welcome any serious step toward African unity and cooperation. On our part, we have started a serious program regarding integration between Egypt and Sudan. The aim behind this program is to accelerate development of economic and social relations and encourage good neighborliness with our brotherly African states.

We build our relations with all the African states on the basis that there is no conflict of interest among members of the same family. Therefore, we must find solutions for existing disputes before they assume new dimensions, and before the atmosphere of relations becomes poisoned.

The problems of the Horn of Africa, Chad, and the Sahara must be solved within the framework of the OAU and with a spirit of African solidarity. If any problem persists, whatever it may be, we will all lose and suffer. If these problems are not solved, we will have thus encouraged foreign interference and alignment, and wasted our capabilities and resources. Such problems would divert our attention from fighting oppression to domestic preoccupations and avenging each other for no reason.

We are determined to prevent all this. We cannot stand idly by in the face of the apartheid regime in South Africa, which is pursuing a policy of persecution and depriving the majority of human rights.

Our brothers in Namibia need our solidarity so that Security Council Resolution No 435 can be implemented. In the next few days we will make extensive efforts so that Namibia can gain full and unconditional independence under SWAPO's leadership.

We fully and seriously support the African confrontation states, because they are waging their battle on behalf of all African states. The sacrifices must be shared by all of us because they are fighting our battle.

Dear friends, you are fully aware of the tragic situation currently prevailing in the Middle East. You are also fully aware of what this situation might mean to the security and stability of Africa.

The war in Lebanon has continued for a long time and has not ended. The danger of partition among the various communities has increased. If partition takes place, it will mean serious consequences for the Middle East and for large parts of Africa. It will no doubt encourage separatist movements and Balkanization. It will also open wide the door for foreign interference and [word indistinct].

It is no coincidence that we are meeting today at the same time when the African Liberation Committee is meeting in Arusha. This awakens dear memories. The African liberation movements took Cairo as their headquarters in the nineteen fifties and nineteen sixties. Tanzania was our partner in this sacred march.

We are glad about the formation of this committee in Arusha, and consider it a continuation of the common march on the road to freedom and justice. We not only call for justice for us, but we also call for freedom for every man and woman in this world.

We will continue to strengthen our cooperation and consultation for our common benefit.

The talks we held today were constructive. They showed that our viewpoints and interests are identical. I look forward to meeting you in Cairo in the near future. The Egyptian people will be honored by this visit.

Dear friends, allow me to ask to stand and salute our dear friend and host President Nyerere, all the friends who are with us tonight, all the Tanzanian people, and the growing bilateral friendship.

CHAD

Cheysson Holds Press Conference in Ndjamena 2 Feb

AB031520 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1325 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Press conference held by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in Ndjamena on 2 February]

[Text] The head of state kindly received me immediately after my arrival. Our discussions lasted more than 2 hours. This shows how detailed and thorough these discussions were. I paid very great attention to what the head of state said, because one of the reasons for my visit is to report to the president of the Republic President Hissein Habre's opinion and views on the situation and his ideas concerning possible initiatives.

The present situation cannot last: This is confirmed by the events of the past few weeks. Some people would have believed that the military situation was stationary. The aggression of which the Chadians and we have been victim followed the crossing of the 15th latitude and the measures we had to take all demonstrate that the military situation was not stationary, as some people believed, but that it is dangerous. This cannot last; it is necessary that things should change. Now, the Chadian head of state is aware of the fact that this entails the assumption of a collective responsibility by all the Chadians to safeguard their country's unity, integrity, and independence. The head of state said this very clearly in Vittel and he repeated this to me this morning in the same terms he used in Vittel. It is therefore necessary that discussions should be held among the Chadians under conditions that respect the sovereignty of this country and consequently the head of state himself. Chad has a head of state who is recognized by the whole of Africa and the world community. This is an undeniable fact. This is an absolute fact which cannot be challenged by any African state and which, besides, is not challenged by the OAU either.

It is necessary to understand this situation, but one must also understand that a negotiation between the Chadians is necessary and that the head of state desires to contact the opposition and hold discussions with it in a direct meeting between Chadians. Where, when, and how? I will not give you any indication concerning this; it is not for France to decide. During the rest of my mission, I will see how far it is possible to hold such a meeting before making a report to the president of the Republic.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Will your visit to Tripoli not add grist to the mill of Hissein Habre, who has said that he will hold talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi only? And will it, therefore, not be contrary to the interests of national reconciliation in Chad?

[Cheysson] Listen, I do not know the opinion of the head of state; ask him. I will go to Tripoli. We have problems to discuss with the Libyans; we particularly want to avoid the worsening of the military situation.

[Reporter] The French forces have moved up by one latitude. Does this mean that France has now decided to respond to attacks?

[Cheysson] The communique of the Ministry of Defense clearly indicates the nature of the decision adopted. The line from which the French forces will intervene when there is an intrusion is now the line of wells and the 16th latitude, whereas it was formerly the 15th latitude. This is exactly what it means.

[Reporter] After your meeting with the Chadian head of state, do you now agree with him concerning the steps to be taken?

[Cheysson] We are not Chad. He is Chad. [as received] We are not even an African country. We are here to fulfill our commitments, to avoid foreign interventions, to limit the scope of the foreign intervention that has taken place. That is our task. It is not our responsibility to decide the future of Chad in the place of the Chadians.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, have you brought a message from President Mitterrand for Mr Hissein Habre?

[Cheysson] I have, of course, delivered the message of the president of the Republic to Mr Hissein Habre.

[Reporter] [Gabonese] President Bongo has proposed the withdrawal of the Libyan and French forces from Chad and their replacement by UN troops. What do you think about this?

[Cheysson] The president of the Republic has already answered that question. We hope it will be possible for us to withdraw; and as soon as the Libyan forces withdraw, we will not waste any time in withdrawing also. But it is necessary that the conditions should exist. They do not yet exist.

[Reporter] By going to Tripoli after the incident that has occurred between the French and the Libyan troops, are you not strengthening Al-Qadhdhafi's positions?

[Cheysson] The word you have used — incident — is weak. The attack which took place at Ziguey resulted in very heavy losses for the detachment that launched it. You could therefore ask me the opposite question and tell me that by receiving me, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will strengthen our position, because this detachment was destroyed by our forces. No, the problem cannot be posed in these terms. Besides, my visits to Tripoli and Ndjamena had been decided before the bloody episodes of Ziguey and Toro Doum.

Paris: Helicopter Gunships Arrive in Ndjamena

LD051024 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] French reinforcements for Chad: A squadron of the First Helicopter Gunship Regiment, based near Phalsbourg, Moselle Department, arrived in Ndjamena recently. A total of 12 helicopters and their crews were sent to reinforce French forces deployed in Chad.

Bardai Radio Comments on Cheysson Peace Mission
AB051015 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ndjamena, Addis Ababa, and Tripoli: This route followed by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on his so-called peace mission amply indicates the gross aspects of the [words indistinct].

As a matter of fact the French minister chose to visit Ndjamena first for a very simple reason. In Ndjamena, the commercial traveler of French imperialism wanted to design a new diplomatic strategy with the rebel Hissein Habre — and they did. As during the colonial area, the emissary of French imperialism came to dictate to neocolonial administrator Hissein Habre fresh instructions from the Elysee Palace in connection with a possible resumption of talks on national reconciliation.

In fact the statement made by Claude Cheysson after his talks with the leader of the Ndjamena puppet group is indicative of the pernicious intention of French imperialism and its lackeys in Ndjamena.

Speaking to newsmen after his audience with the Ndjamena traitor, Claude Cheysson stated that the negotiations must resume, quote, under conditions respecting Chad's sovereignty, and consequency the legitmacy of its head of state recognized by the OAU and the international community, unquote. [passage indistinct]

This injurious, provocative statement by the French minister of external relations is glaring proof that French imperialism bears the full responsibility for the failure of the Addis Ababa conference on national reconciliation. It must be recalled that in the wake of the attempt to open the conference, Paris and Ndjamena (?blamed) the OAU chairman and the secretary general for having made inadequate preparations for the negotiations. It is also recalled that OAU acting Secretary General Peter Onu dismissed the accusation pointing out on Radio France International that no one could accuse an organization like the OAU of inadequate organization. He had also indicated that he possessed classified documents establishing responsibilities for the failure of the meeting on national reconciliation in Chad.

One will recall that following the abortive meeting in the Ethiopian capital, the OAU chairmanship and Secretariat issued a document in which they stressed the failure by the Ndjamena puppet group to keep their promise, and the last minute refusal by its leader to turn up as the cause of the unsuccessful meeting. Also the delegation sent by the leader of the national annihilation forces to play the devil's advocate had turned down five wise proposals drafted by the OAU in order to break the deadlock.

In calling, on behalf of France's proteges, for the resumption of talks on the basis of the so-called legitimacy of a head of state in Ndjamena and of Chadian sovereignty, in calling also for, quote, the departure of the so-called Libyan troops before the withdrawal of French troops, [no closing quote heard Claude Cheysson has shown his lack of (?shrewdness), a quality which is necessary for any head of the Quay d'Orsay [French Ministry of External Relations].

As a matter of fact, what head of state is he talking about when Amnesty International has denounced him and when his presence in Ndjamena can only be accounted for by the presence of the French paratroopers. In reality, the aberrant and obsessive support granted by the Mitterrand administration to Hissein Habre, the rebel leader, is justified only by the fact that the slaughterer of the Chadian people is a guarantee for the defense of the sordid interests of the West in Chad and in Africa. This accounts for everything.

In repeatedly using the words legality or recognition of the so-called government in Ndjamena, French diplomacy [words indistinct] through which Paris is obstinately justifying the presence of its troops in Chad.

What France must understand now is that it does not have the right to maintain its troops on the soil of our Chadian fatherland against the will of the Chadian masses. What it must understand too is that it is not entitled to interfere in African affairs and to exercise any influence on the settlement of the Chadian question.

Lastly, French imperialism must (?learn lessons) from the past and understand that Chad is no longer a French colony, even though part of Chadian territory is occupied by French-Zairian troops.

Meanwhile the current move by Claude Cheysson [words indistinct] African states. For their part, the Chadian patriots reject and condemn the move strongly. In addition to condemning the move, the Chadian revolutionary forces, who have inherited the revolutionary tradition of struggle from Ibrahim Abacha the great martyr, will carry on the liberating struggle till victory or death.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu 'Slightly' Reshuffles Cabinet
AB031546 Paris AFP in French 1417 GMT 3 FEB 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Feb (AFP) — Following a presidential decree signed on Friday, the Government of Zaire was slightly reshuffled with the departure of two ministers — Mamwisi Ma Nkoy (finance and budget) and Ngole Iliki (planning) — and a secretary of state, Kimasi Matwiku.

In the same decree the Ministry of Finance and Budget is merged with that of State Investments, and this new ministry is entrusted to Kiakwama Kia Kiziki, who until now was the minister of state investments, while Mulumba Lukoji replaces Ngole Iliki as minister of planning.

Nyiwa Mobutu, the eldest son of the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, succeeds Kimasi Matwiku as secretary of state for foreign affairs. Until his appointment, Nyiwa Mobutu was a roving ambassador.

New Members to MPR Bodies

AB031840 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1640 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 3 Feb (AZAP) — [Passage indistinct] Here is the text of the presidential decrees signed on Friday:

Decree No 84-028 of 3 February 1984 concerning the appointment of some members to the MPR Central Committee. The MPR founding-chairman and president of the republic:

Considering the Constitution, especially Articles 42, 45 and 61, decrees:

Article 1. The following persons have been appointed members of the MPR Central Committee:

Citizen Mozagba Ngbuka, Citizen Sakombi Inongo, Citizen Nyoka Busu Noengon, Citizen Mbondji Mulolu, Citizen Kishiba Kasangula N'keke and Citizen Mpase Nselenge Mpeti.

Article 2. The present decree takes effect on the date it was signed.

Issued in Kinshasa, 3 February 1984,

[Signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

Decree No 84-029 of 3 February 1984 modifying Decree No 83-187 of 1 November 1983 relative to the appointment of members of the Executive Council.

The MPR founding-chairman and president of the republic,

Considering the Constitution, especially Articles 36, 42, 45 and 99, decrees:

Article 1. The following have been appointed state commissioners for the following ministries:

Finance, Budget and State Investments: Citizen Kiakwama Kia Kiziki;

Planning: Citizen Mulumba Lukoji;

Article 2. All previous provisions contrary to the present decree which becomes effective on the date it was signed, are repealed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 3 February 1984,

[Signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

Son to Foreign Ministry Post

AB031735 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1640 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Feb (AZAP) — Ordinance No 84-030 of 3 February 1984 on the Appointment of a Secretary of State of a Ministry.

Considering the Constitution, in particular Articles 36, 42 and 45, considering Ordinance No 82-046 of 31 March 1982 on the organization and functioning of the Executive Council, (?considering) Article 4, the founding-chairman of the MPR and president of the republic orders:

Article 1. Citizen Nyiwa Mobutu is appointed secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, in charge of foreign affairs.

Article 2. All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance — which takes effect from the date it is signed — are hereby amended.

Issued in Kinshasa on 3 February 1984

[Signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Wa Za Banga

New Envoys to FRG, Angola, Zambia Named

AB031510 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1442 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 2 Feb (AZAP) — Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko, founding-chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, signed three decrees on 2 February appointing Citizens Mabolia Imango Tra Bwato, Atendi Ongebe Omwango, and Ilangwa-E-Yoka, respectively as ambssadors of Zaire to the Federal Republic of Germany, Zambia and Angola.

AZAP Comments on Egyptian-Zairian Bilateral Ties

AB031752 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1115 GMT 3 Feb 84

[AZAP commentary: "On Egyptian-Zairian Bilateral Cooperation"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Feb (AZAP) — Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the head of state of the Arab Republic of Egypt, took leave of his Zairian counterpart Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on Thursday at the end of a 3-day official visit to Zaire.

The text of the joint communique issued on this occasion goes beyond bilateral cooperation and takes stands on current crucial problems which stir emotions and threaten security and peace on our planet.

All questions concerning either the Middle East conflict, the situation in Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, the hostilities in Chad, Western Sahara or southern Africa were fully discussed one after the other by the two heads of state who also recommended realistic solutions and invited the protagonists on the various sides, whatever be the special characteristics of the problems which face them, to moderate their pretensions.

This penetrating approach adopted by Presidents Mubarak and Mobutu goes beyond the limits of the usual classical diplomacy within the framework of which on the ocassion of state visits, the two parties give prominence to bilateral interests to the detriment of international issues.

This brings out the value of the final document signed on Thursday and also illustrates the identity of views between Egypt and Zaire in matters of foreign policy.

The content of the joint communique also underlines the political courage demonstrated by the two heads of state who, in spite of the good relations they have with some friendly countries, did not hesitate to rise against the actions of some of them. The State of Israel, which waged war against Egypt, reconciled with its former enemy at Camp David.

Similarly, Zaire which broke relations with Israel for almost 10 years has already resumed ties with this country which is already considered one of its best partners. This, however, did not prevent the Egyptian and Zairian heads of state from making an appeal in clear and precise terms inviting Israel to put an end to its policy of establishing colonies inside the occupied Arab territories.

There is nothing surprising about this. Did Marshal Mobutu not point out a week ago to the Israeli leader during his official visit to Zaire that the best friend is the one who tells you the truth to your face?

In this regard, the problem of the occupied territories has always been of concern to Kinshasa and Cairo for just like a clog in a wheel, it cripples the Middle East peace process. Egypt and Zaire — in view of its weight [words indistnct] and its geopolitical position in Central Africa — are well placed to take a step that goes beyond bilateral cooperation. This advice and views, expressed with objectivity, can contribute to the peace process in Africa and the Middle East.

In taking this joint step, President Mubarak and Marshal Mobutu expressed their commitment to the ideals, goals and principles of the charters of the United Nations, the OAU, and the nonaligned countries. The nonrespect of these principles by certain countries is the cause of tensions and armed conflicts.

GHANA

Low Water Levels Threaten Region's Hydroelectricity

AB031644 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The generators of the Akosombo hydroelectric project are now operating at 10 feet below the minimum operating level. According to the Volta River Authority [VRA] the minimum operating level is 248 feet of water. But the level as of today is 238.6 feet. The maximum operating water level is 276 feet. According to the VRA, the turbines are only being kept running because to step them down now will mean total blackout in most areas of Ghana, as well as Togo and Benin, which also take power from Akosombo. Correspondents say the low water level makes it urgent for the public to cooperate to achieve the desired reduction in power consumption under the planned power cut exercise.

Meanwhile, the VRA has decided to keep the public informed every day on the level of the Volta Lake.

PNDC Member Assesses Relations With Upper Volta

AB030817 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The outgoing Upper Volta ambassador to Ghana, Jean-Paul Bamogho, yesterday paid a farewell call on Mrs Aanaa Enin, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], at the Castle. Speaking at the ceremony, Mrs Enin said she was happy that there has been a marked improvement in cooperation between the two countries since the Sankara government came to power. This is because the two countries' revolutions have identical goals. Mrs Enin hoped this new relationship would grow from strength to strength.

On his part, Mr Bamogho said he had enjoyed his 2-year stay in the country and hoped the traditional Ghanaian hospitality would be extended to his successor, who is expected in Accra soon.

IVORY COAST

Political Bureau Authorizes Debt Rescheduling

AB031430 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 3 Feb 84 p 28

[Text] As previously announced, the members of the Political Bureau of the Ivory Coast Democratic Party-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] met on Wednesday, 1 February 1984, from 1000 to 1230 at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, chairman of the party and president of the Republic. The members of the government also attended this meeting.

This working session, whose purpose was to examine the political and economic situation prevailing in the country since the last National Council meeting, enabled the party's highest authorities to hear a very detailed report by President Houphouet-Boigny concerning the state's external and internal debts and the measures to be taken to overcome the crisis.

After a fruitful exchange of views, the members of the Political Bureau expressed happiness that the Ivorians are demonstrating a very high sense of citizenship and patriotism by accepting the sacrifices these circumstances impose on us.

Concerning the debts of the state, the Political Bureau first of all recalls that far from being the consequence of bad management of public affairs, the difficult situation we are now experiencing is the result of the conjunction of three events beyond the control of the government. They are:

1. The brutal decrease in the prices of our main raw materials (coffee and cocoa), resulting in the loss by the state of a large part of its revenues.

2. The continued increase in the price of the dollar, which has now reached 430 CFA francs, as opposed to 200 francs. This forces us to repay twice as much for the loans we contracted in dollars.

3. The drought, the natural catastrophe which first affected the countries of the north but which has now hit our country with the following consequences: the drying up and depletion of water in the dams and the decrease in the production of coffee and cocoa, implicitly resulting in a decrease of the purchasing power of our brave farmers. After taking note of this sad event, the Political Bureau — which is aware of the need to safeguard the confidence being enjoyed by our country within international financial circles and anxious to avoid all stoppage of our development process — approved the rescheduling of the debts of the state and called on the government to undertake the necessary negotiations to this end. The Political Bureau specifies that this decision demonstrates a courageous acceptance of the situation in order to be in a better position to emerge from it and a desire to keep part of our revenues to enable us to continue with our economic development.

In addition, the Political Bureau wishes to recall that this running into debt must not make us to forget the progress made by our country in all fields, including the provision of infrastructures and social services.

Once again, the Political Bureau calls on Ivorians to demonstrate a high sense of citizenship and patriotism and asks them to have a clear and militant understanding of these decisions which are motivated only by the desire to ensure our continued development and the superior interests of our country.

LIBERIA

Draft Constitution Sent to Elections Commission

AB030815 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel Doe, has revealed that the draft constitution was yesterday

forwarded to the National Elections Commission for a national referendum. CIC Doe said he decided to immediately forward the draft for a referendum, after it was clarified by a point raised by the [People's Redemption] Council, to be decided by the Liberian people themselves. From the result of the referendum it will become clear the kind of constitution the people want, the head of state said.

According to an Executive Mansion release, the Council has meanwhile mandated the National Elections Commission to begin preparations for the referendum.

MALI

PLO's 'Arafat, Government Issue Joint Communique

LD031143 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] ended his official visit to Mali yesterday. In a press statement on leaving Bamako airport he stressed that the visit by Hayim Herzog, the president of the Zionist state, to Zaire and Liberia is considered a joint plan against the Palestinians prepared by the Zionists and the South African racist regime.

In his statement Brother Abu 'Ammar recalled at length the Palestinian people's hard struggle — particularly since June 1982 — against Zionist occupation, which left behind 73,000 martyrs.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also thanked Mali's Government, party, and people for their true sympathy with and fraternal solidarity and support for the Palestinian people.

At the end of Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Mali the two sides issued a joint statement which said the following:

His Excellency Chairman Yasir Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, heading an important PLO delegation, paid a working and friendly visit to the Mali Republic on 1 and 2 February 1984.

During Brother Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's stay he was received by General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union [MPDU] and president of the Republic. Brother Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held two lengthy meetings with his Brother Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the MPDU and president of the Republic. The meetings took place in an atmosphere dominated by fraternity, friendship, and joint understanding. They dealt in depth with the political developments in the Middle East, particularly the Palestinian issue.

The delegations of the two countries also held a working meeting at the Mali Council of Ministers conference hall at Kolobo.

Taking part on the Palestinian side were Jamal as-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Ahmad 'Abd Ar-Rahman, member of the Revolutionary Council and official PLO spokesman; Salman al-Harfi, adviser to commander in chief for political affairs; Ziyad 'Abd al-Fatah, director general of the Palestinian news agency WAFA; Colonel Salah at-Ta'mari, a political plenipotentiary; and Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahim, PLO representative in Mali. Taking part on the Mali side were (Mouhamdoun Hamani), secretary of foreign relations to the MPDU Executive Bureau; Abd Erhamane Maiga, acting foreign minister and minister of interior; (Yahya Bajayoko), governor of the capital, Bamako; (Tijani Qais), diplomatic adviser to the president; (Bandijo Tiadara), political adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; (Ibrahim Sangoho), head of International Cooperation Section; and Mrs (Marico Aminah), head of the Political Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The two sides highly evaluated the development of the Mali-PLO relations, and after reviewing and analysing the current conditions in the Middle East area they affirmed that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem cannot possibly be found without upholding the Palestinian People's legitimate national rights, including the right to establish their own independent state on their national soil, and the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied Arab areas, including the holy city of Jerusalem.

The two sides also affirmed the right of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to take part with other sides in all the efforts and conferences which deal with the Middle East on an equal footing. Proceeding from this the two sides support the Geneva declaration on Palestine and the Fes Arab peace plan adopted at the recent Islamic summit conference.

The Mali side affirmed its absolute support and backing for the PLO and its legitimate leadership. It regards the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking as the only way to guarantee the establishment of the Palestinian people's national rights.

The two sides also affirmed the need to form an Afro-Arab unified front for struggle against Zionism, racism, and apartheid. In this connection the two sides expressed hope that an Afro-Arab summit conference will be held in the near future.

After reviewing conditions in Africa the two sides expressed concern over the deterioration of conditions in the southern part of the continent as a result of the Pretoria regime's racist policy. Concerning conditions in Namibia, the two sides renewed their absolute support for SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people, in its struggle for national independence. They affirmed that the only way to find a solution to the Namibian problem is through implementation of Security Council Resolution 435. The two sides also expressed their support for the people of South Africa in their struggle against racism and the inhuman policy of apartheid and for their freedom and social progress.

The two sides studied international relations and their deterioration as a result of deteriorating conditions in many regions of the world and the acute economic crisis, and they affirmed the need to establish a new international economic system. The two sides also affirmed the Nonaligned Movement's important and independent role and its contribution to solving a number of problems.

NIGERIA

GUNT Delegation Gives Gambari Message for Buhari

AB040950 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Algos, 4 Feb (AFP) — A delegation of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, led by Goukouni Oueddei) was received in audience on 1 February by the Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, Ibrahim Gambari, according to a communique received by AFP in Lagos on Friday.

According to the communique signed by Boukar Abdoul Nanasbaye, adviser to Goukouni Oueddei, the delegation delivered a message from the GUNT president to be transmitted to the Nigerian head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari.

Government Pledges To Honor Prior Agreements

AB031654 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government has pledged to honor all agreements legally entered into by the previous administration. This was stated today at Dodan Barracks by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while receiving the credentials of five African envoys. The head of state said that Nigeria would not disappoint the African countries that look up to her for leadership. He said that Nigeria has a number of joint ventures with some African countries and stressed that such economic relations should be strengthened. Maj Gen Buhari noted that African nations have many things in common and reaffirmed the desire of Nigeria to maintain her cordial relations with other African countries. On the closure of Nigeria's borders last month, Gen Buhari said that the Federal Military Government had ordered reopening of the borders and instructed that all goods properly documented to other countries should be allowed to leave.

The new ambassadors are from Egypt, the Republic of Guinea, Niger Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and Sierra Leone. The envoys pledged to consolidate and improve the fraternal relations between Nigeria and their countries.

Defense Contracts Under Review

AB030819 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] All contracts entered into by the Ministry of Defense under the ousted civilian administration are being reviewed. The defense minister, Major General D.Y. Bali, who disclosed this in an interview in Lagos, said negotiations would also begin to reduce overinflation of contracts. He stated that nonpriority projects would be terminated.

On Chad, the minister said the Kano accord initiated by the Nigerian Government failed because the crisis in that country had been internationalized. He warned that the only solution to the crisis was an end to foreign intervention, while a diplomatic settlement under the auspices of the OAU should be sought.

Buhari Swears In 32 Federal Permanent Secretaries

AB021746 Lagos NAN in English 1658 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, Feb 2 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj.-Gen. Muhammadu Buhari, today in Lagos swore in 32 federal permanent secretaries at Dodan Barracks. The permanent secretaries and their postings are, Mr N.O. Popoola, agriculture, water resources and rural [word indistinct] development; Mr. J.N. Uduehi, commerce and industry; Mr. I. Aliyu, communications, Mr A. Kurfi, defence; Mr. G. Gubio, education, science and technology; Mr. C.P. Ezeife, employment, labour and productivity; Ambassador G. Doveedwin, external affairs, Mr. A.O. Fika, Federal Capital Territory; Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, finance, and Mr. Dahiru Muhammed, health.

Others are: Mrs. F.Y. Emmanuel, information, social development, youth, sports and culture; Mr. J.E. Oyegun, internal affairs; Mr. H.F. David West, justice; Mr. I.R. Abubakar, transport and aviation; and Mr. Saidu Barda, works and housing.

Others deployed to various departments include Mr. Saidu Gwarzo, establishment and training; Mrs. A.I. Olukoya, economic; Mr. Alfa [several names indistinct]

The rest are: Mr. I. Jimeta, general services and administration, Supreme Headquarters; Mr. Aliyu Mohammed, statutory corporations and agencies; Mr. Ason Bur, Council Secretariat; Mr. S.B. Agodo, Federal Civil Service Commission; and Mr. G.N. Onuekwusi, Police Service Commission.

The permanent secretary, productivity, prices, and incomes board, Mr U.K. Bello, was absent at the ceremony. Four other permanent secretaries yet to be assigned portfolios, were also sworn in today. They are Mr. G. Galtimari, Mr. F.F. Oduah, Mr. B. Etizuelen and Mrs. Kofo Olawoye.

The swearing-in ceremony was followed by a meeting of the Federal Executive Council, attended by ministers and the permanent secretaries. The meeting was presided over by the head of state.

Country To Produce Machine Guns, Mortar Shells

AB031345 Lagos NAN in English 1325 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, Feb 3, (NAN) — The minister of defense, Maj Gen Domkat Bali, yesterday in Lagos said that his ministry would lay emphasis on local manufacture of military hardware by reorganizing the Defense Industries Corporation (DIC) to reduce the nation's dependence on imported arms.

Maj Gen Bali told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the DIC would manufacture machineguns and mortar shells.

The minister said that he considered the naval dockyard project essential because "a naval dockyard for the country is long overdue even if it is for minor servicing of vessels." He said that the project which would also help develop indigenous skills and technology would be executed with greater vigor.

Gen. Bali said that defense contracts entered into by the defunct civilian administration were being reviewed, adding that military agreements with some countries would be reappraised.

Troops, Police Demolish Sales Stalls in Lagos

AB030900 Lagos NAN in English 0845 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, Feb 2 (NAN) — Soldiers and mobile policemen today demolished many stalls at the Mile 12 area of Ketu and Mile 2 on Badagry Road, both in Lagos. An eye-witness told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the exercise began early this morning.

At Mile 12, workers of the Shomolu local government pulled down stalls under the supervision of armed policemen and soldiers. Dealers in foodstuffs, electronic and other commodities removed their wares from the demolished stalls while some traders in the market made quick sales.

Asked the reason for the demolition and whether they were warned before the action, a trader said in pidgin English, "I beg go ask them," pointing at the soldiers and policemen. A police inspector told NAN that they were obeying orders.

At Mile 2, stalls were either pulled down or burnt completely during the operation directed by six soldiers.

As a result of the demolition, there was free flow of traffic at Mile 2, while the exercise created traffic hold-ups at Mile 12.

Efforts to get the state military governor, Group Capt Gbolahan Mudasiru, to comment on the issue failed, as he was said to be at a meeting. The commissioner for works was also not available for comment. A source close to the governor's office said, however, that the exercise was part of the government's attempt to keep Lagos clean.

Hoarders To Receive 6-Month Jail Sentences

AB041052 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Hoarding of essential commodities is now to attract imprisonment for 6 months. A decree to this effect will soon be promulgated by the Federal Military Government. Distributors and retailers of essential commodities, as well as businessmen in general, have therefore been advised in their own interest to stop hoarding essential goods.

'Stringent Controls' Set To Check Food Smuggling

AB051015 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Stringent controls are now to be mounted at the borders to forestall the smuggling out of the country of food items. This indication is contained in a statement issued by the Federal Ministry of Information. The statement adds that the Federal Government will soon announce dates for the [word indistinct] of food imports like maize, rice, palm oil, and vegetable oil.

SENEGAL

Authorities Close Iranian Embassy in Dakar

AB041125 Paris AFP in French 1104 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Dakar, 4 Feb (AFP) — The Iranian Embassy in Dakar was closed earlier this week on the orders of the Senegalese authorities, it was learned from a reliable source in Dakar today. According to the source, the Senegalese authorities accused embassy personnel of engaging in "fundamentalist propaganda" among Senegalese Muslim groups and among the Lebanese Muslim community in Senegal, of providing finances for some Senegalese associations and newspapers, for increasing its personnel without authorization, and for having organized trips to Mecca for some Senegalese in spite of several warnings.

Perez de Cuellar Assesses West African Drought

AB041225 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The UN secretary general this afternoon gave a press conference at the Presidency of the Republic. This was an occasion for Perez de Cuellar to assess his African tour.

[Begin Perez de Cuellar recording] We have found out that these countries unfortunately have similar problems, which are the serious problems of drought, lack of water, and the inevitable consequence of drought and lack of water — the food crisis which in certain parts of the subregion almost means famine. In the face of this tragic situation, we were pleased to be dealing with governments that are determined to resolutely face the crisis and that are at the same time ready to (?cooperate) with those who are prepared to help them. I believe they deserve this assistance not only because it is an emergency but also because they are prepared to put to good use this aid that the international community will provide.

Also, all the countries that I visited showed their readiness to solve their problems — their immediate and urgent problems, as well as those of short and long term — within the framework of the United Nations Organization.

Concerning Senegal specifically, the president of the Republic, the ministers of state, and the other ministers concerned have given us a very useful and detailed report on the problems facing the country and the priorities of the nation. To us, this is extremely important because this mission is not here to provide ready-made or magic solutions to the problems. We are on this mission to find out what the priorities of the different countries of the subregion are. We must admit that there is no common formula for solving the problems of the 8, 9, or 10 countries of the subregion. Each country has its own problems and there are different methods for solving them. You cannot apply the same methods for solving the drought problems in Senegal to those in Upper Volta or Nigeria. Each country has its own realities, and it is for us to point it out to these countries what their (?realities) and their needs are. We then try to become acquainted with the (?constitution) of each country and find solutions to the problems. [end recording]

Middle East, Africa Viewed

AB051345 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Two bodies designed to find solutions to the problems of drought will soon be set up. This was disclosed by Perez de Cuellar at a press conference he gave this afternoon. You heard part of the conference in our 2000 newscast. We are carrying the press conference again, especially the part on international issues:

[Begin recording] [Sergichenko] Sergichenko, TASS correspondent in Dakar. Mr Secretary General, what do you feel is the most important world problem needing urgent solution now, and what is the role of African countries in the settlement of this problem?

[Perez de Cuellar] Unfortunately, I should first tell you that I find the choice difficult. In fact I find it difficult to identify the most serious problem. There is the Middle East problem, a problem which one says sometimes the international community has got used to. I must say this is (?not quite true). In any case, I must say that the United Nations is still prepared to contribute to an early settlement of the problem which would not just be in form of military presence as is the case now — as you know, Senegal has contributed troops to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon — but the United Nations is also ready to contribute to the political solution of the problem. I mean that we are not just interested in maintaining peace in Lebanon and in the Middle East, but we are also willing to help find solutions to the problems. This is why I still see the need to convene a conference aimed at finding a global solution to the problem. I refer in particular to the Palestinian question which must be solved.

Another problem in the Middle East — in fact in my youth, what is now called the Middle East problem used to be called the Near East problem, and the actual Middle East problem would be the Iran-Iraq war — the Iran-Iraq war unfortunately is taking too long to be solved. As you know, the United Nations remains concerned about it and has a special representative on the issue, Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme, and we are watching the situation to assess when a new visit by Mr Palme to Iran and to Iraq can prove fruitful.

I should also mention the African problems, especially the two major problems facing Africa, the problem of Namibia, about which something seems to be taking shape, and of course the long-standing distressing problem, namely the problem of apartheid. Senegal, which has considerable prestige not only in Africa but also in the international community, can play an important role in the attempts to solve these problems. I conferred with the president of the Republic on this point and he feels that the problems are priorities for him. I feel the same way. He told me that if I felt that Senegal could offer any concrete, useful assistance, his country would be at the disposal of the United Nations for the settlement of these two major problems facing Africa.

There is indeed the Chadian problem which unfortunately is taking a dangerous turn now. There is the Western Sahara problem. There is the problem of the Horn of Africa. Unfortunately there are too many problems in Africa, and they deserve sustained attention on the part of the United Nations, and in particular of the secretary general.

Talking about world issues, I cannot forget the problem of disarmament. What is at stake is not peace just in part of the world, for example in Central America, in Asia, or in Africa. It is our survival which is at stake. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Communique on Postponement of Rawlings Visit

AB040850 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Communique issued by the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] in Ouagadougou on 4 February on the postponement of the planned visit to Upper Volta by Ghana's Chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings — read by Master Sergeant Sarba, member of the CNR]

[Text] The official visit that Comrade Jerry John Rawlings, the leader of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], was scheduled to make to the genuinely revolutionary land of Upper Volta has been postponed. The reason for the postponement is that Comrade Rawlings has not recovered as rapidily as expected from the illness that CNR envoys recently found him to be suffering. He cannot, therefore, undertake the trip, which is not just a mere formality, especially since we know that Comrade Jerry John Rawlings wanted to explain to the Upper Voltan masses — in his natural, nonconformist way — his great joy, and his deep brotherly feelings toward these people who can better than anyone else extol his statesmanship as an African militant devoid of any selfish motives.

The CNR well understands that the postponement of the visit will leave the Upper Voltan and Ghanaian masses unsatisfied, because this was going to provide an opportunity for them to both celebrate their unswerving friendship and proclaim once again their faith in the success of revolution in Africa and in the revolution of the people all over the world. But the CNR is convinced that when the masses understand that the decision for a postponement was made to better honor them, they will be understanding toward this man who wants to meet them on a day of gaiety in a physical condition that will enable him to show his entire militarism to the people. This is because we believe that meeting the people is more important than the traditional formal ballets and cocktails.

The CNR is convinced that the masses will express no disappointment or sadness which could be exploited by the enemies of the brotherly peoples of Ghana and Upper Volta, namely imperialism and its local lackeys engaged in reaction.

The enemies of militant Africa — all those who have been living in feverish dismay since 31 December for Ghana, and 4 August for Upper Volta, whenever they heard the Upper Voltan and the Ghanian leaders speak to the masses — all these dregs in our country, around our country, and overseas — will be disap-

pointed, because Jerry John Rawlings' trip has only been postponed and not cancelled.

The CNR urges all male and female militants of the democractic and popular revolution to get ready in the next few weeks to be present at the historic meeting scheduled with Comrade Rawlings. This will be a meeting for the great explanation and truth, a revitalizing meeting for the African masses, a meeting designed to rise up and assault imperialist (?agents) and reaction in general. The fatherland or death· we shall win.

$10 Million Loan Agreement Signed With Libya

AB050935 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] A loan agreement totalling U.S. $10 million was signed yesterday afternoon between the Republic of Upper Volta and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The agreement was signed at the office of the minister of finance. Upper Volta was represented by Comrade Justin Damo Barro, the minister of finance, while Brother (Regel Moutalati), the governor of the Central Bank of Libya, signed for his country. Another agreement was also signed relating to the implementation of the above-mentioned loan between the national director of the Central Bank of West African States [BCEAO], represented by (Kassoum Kongo), the governor of the BCEAO, and Brother (Regel Moutalati). The former signed for Upper Volta, while the latter signed for Libya.

Further Developments in SADCC Meeting in Lusaka

Agreement Signed With FAO

MB040824 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] has signed a memorandum (?of understanding) with the FAO aimed at ensuring joint studies and implementation of specific programs and projects of common concern.

The agreement was signed at Mulungushi Hall today by SADCC executive secretary, Frederick Blumeris, and FAO director general, Edouard Saouma. Under the agreement, FAO and SADCC will consult each other on the planning and execution of programs and will exchange information and documentation on current and planned activities.

Drought Aid Said Inadequate

MB041244 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Nine southern African countries are to receive drought aid, but the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] countries say the aid is far less than they actually need. Officials of the nine SADCC countries have met with 26 mainly Western governments and 23 international aid and development agencies in Lusaka. The executive secretary of the SADCC, Arthur Blumeris, says enough aid has been received only to counter the immediate effects of the drought.

ANGOLA

Anti-Angolan Groups 'Operate Freely' in Portugal

AB031710 Luanda ANGOP in French 1050 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Lisbon, 3 Feb (ANGOP) — The PCP [Portuguese Communist Party], through its parliamentarian, Carlos Brito, last Tuesday in Parliament accused Mario Soares' government of jeopardizing relations of cooperation with Angola in leaving Angolan counterrevolutionary groups to operate freely in Portugal, it is learned from reliable sources in the Portuguese capital.

On that occasion, the Communist parliamentary group strongly condemned the passivity of the Portuguese Government toward subversive activities carried out in Lisbon by Angolan puppets who engage in acts of banditry in Angola.

Replying to the criticism by the Communist parliamentarians, the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, Jaime Gama, stated that relations between the two states "are state relations, between two governments. They concern mainly economic, technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation, based on historical relations and mutual noninterference."

The head of the Portuguese diplomacy once again reaffirmed the position of his government, by stating that the Portuguese state does not have a secret service to enable it to control anti-Angolan activities. This argument has been contested on many occasions by the PCP, which says that the Portuguese Government has adequate means which could prevent the organization of acts of banditry against Angola in the country.

However, the source continues, the nonapplication of concrete measures by the Portuguese Government against the puppet groups contributes to the arrogance shown by these puppets, who continue to move about and publish freely their subversive propaganda in the major Portuguese cities. According to the source, the puppets continue to hold meetings quite frequently in Lisbon under the protection of some well-known enterprises, and many times under the very nose of the police authorities.

Even though the Portuguese Government has refuted the authenticity of these facts, there is evidence that all the anti-Angola puppet groups have representations abroad with the support of the South African Embassy.

Angolan Battle Victory Seen Over UNITA in Uige

MB060626 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The Armed Forces of Angola have destroyed the biggest base in the Northern Uige district [as heard] of the South African-backed UNITA bandits. ANGOP said 36 bandits were killed in the operation and a large quantity of weapons seized. The base was in the (Capuri) forest near Vista Alegre. ANGOP also said the troops killed 123 UNITA bandits in the Province of Moxico last week.

UNITA Blamed for Bomb Blast That Kills 4 in Huambo

MB040951 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Because of the heavy blows inflicted by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], UNITA is carrying out acts of treason and murder by placing explosive devices in public places. According to information received yesterday from the regional station of Huambo Province, four people were killed and another four wounded recently by a bomb which exploded in one of the public (?places) in that city.

The day before yesterday, the favorite target of UNITA lackeys was a high-tension electrical transformer at Santo Antonio ward, where another bomb exploded without injuring anyone or causing any material damage. To end this situation, the authorities of Huambo Province have appealed to the people to increase vigilance and have urged the People's Vigilante Brigades to play an important role in detecting the counterrevolutionaries.

FAPLA: Four UNITA 'Bandits' Killed in Moxico

MB041041 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The armed wing of the Angolan people, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], continues to inflict heavy blows on South Africa's complementary army, UNITA.

In Moxico, after having vehemently repulsed a counterrevolutionary gang of the UNITA puppet group when it was trying to occupy the headquarters of Luao municipality, our Armed Forces pursued some of the gangsters, who fled into the bush. During these actions, FAPLA succeeded in besieging some groups of bandits who carried with them defenseless civilians, according to Major (Arim da Costa), the commander of that region. Also during these hot-pursuit operations, our forces annihilated another four bandits and seized weapons and ammunition of South African origin.

Talks Held With Yugoslav Communist Delegation

MB041030 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Official talks between a delegation from the MPLA-Labor Party, led by Comrade Henrique Santos Onambwe, the party Central Committee secretary for state and judicial bodies, and a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] began in Luanda yesterday.

The LCY delegation, led by Dobroslav Culafic, a member of the Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee, came to familiarize itself with the situation facing Angola in its struggle to defend its territorial integrity. It will report on Angola's internal situation on its return to Yugoslavia.

Dobroslav Culafic said after his arrival yesterday morning that his visit to Angola was aimed at examining on the spot the situation in the southern region of our continent and the support and assistance rendered by the People's Republic of Angola to the peoples of the region still fighting against foreign domination.

The Yugoslav delegation, visiting Angola until 6 February, will take part in the opening of the Hotel Presidente and will attend the musical and cultural presentation scheduled for Luanda today as part of the celebrations marking the 23d anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for the national liberation. According to its program, the Yugoslav delegation will also visit the Angolan Armed Forces museum, lay a wreath at the grave of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, and finally, hold a meeting with the Yugoslav community living in our country.

The LCY delegation is bringing two messages, one from the LCY Presidency and the other from the government Presidency, for Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state.

Meeting With SWAPO's Nujoma

LD051829 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 5 Feb 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, Feb 5 (TANJUG) — We highly appreciate Yugoslavia's political, moral and material support to the struggle of the Namibian people for the country's liberation from the South African invader.

Leader of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma stated the above in a talk with League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Dobroslav Culafic who heads an LCY delegation on a working and friendly visit to Angola.

Nujoma said that the regime in Pretoria recently agreed to direct talks with SWAPO only in order to put off the offensive of Namibia [word indistinct], intensified each year with the start of the rainy season.

The SWAPO leader confirmed the readiness of his liberation organization to negotiate a ceasefire in Namibia with the regime in Pretoria but reiterated that SWAPO combatants would continue armed operations against the South African occupying forces in Namibia until Pretoria signs a ceasefire and begins unconditionally to implement U.N. Security Council resolutions on Namibia.

The LCY delegation reasserted Yugoslavia's support to the just liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to SWAPO as its sole legitimate representative.

Concrete forms of Yugoslavia's humanitarian aid to SWAPO and Namibian refugees were also discussed.

Nujoma Sets Negotiation Terms

LD052153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Luanda, Feb 5 (TANJUG) — The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) is ready directly to negotiate with the regime in Pretoria but "only on neutral ground", SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma stated to TANJUG Luanda correspondent Radomir Sekulovic today, Sunday.

Nujoma specified that the direct SWAPO-Pretoria contact was possible "in Geneva, New York or anywhere else" except the capital of Namibia Windhoek, as proposed by Pretoria.

Pretoria recently agreed to direct talks with SWAPO on a ceasefire in Namibia. However, the venue and date of the meeting have not been set as has not either the date when the ceasefire to be agreed on would take effect.

"Windhoek is out of the question. The regime in Pretoria wants to place SWAPO at the same level as the interim, puppet parties in Namibia with which we do not want to negotiate because they are sitting with their arms folded while we are fighting against the South African occupation of Namibia," Sam Nujoma said.

Pretoria has appointed its general administrator of Namibia, General van Niekerk, its chief negotiator in the possible direct talks with SWAPO representatives.

Sam Nujoma stated doubt that Pretoria "has sincerely accepted direct negotiations".

Since the rainy period about to begin in Namibia will give an advantage to SWAPO guerrillas, because South African armoured vehicles will have difficulty moving, Pretoria has declared itself in favour of a "ceasefire" in order to put off a new SWAPO offensive, Sam Nujoma said.

We will continue our operations in Namibia until the exact date of the ceasefire is set, that is, until Pretoria starts to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia, Nujoma specified.

The ceasefire which is starting to take effect on the Angolan battlefront de facto makes our position more difficult, since racist troops will now be able to concentrate on Namibia alone, Nujoma said.

The SWAPO leader noted, however, that "the ceasefire on the Angolan battlefront falls under the sovereign rights of Angola as an independent country, whereas Namibia remains a colony".

Nujoma confirmed that SWAPO would "in no way hamper the process of the Angolan-South African ceasefire".

Nujoma said the recent talks between Angola and the United States in the Cape Verde had contributed to "the overall accord-reaching on the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola" and that Luanda, for its part, contributed to this by agreeing to a gradual reduction of the Cuban troops in Angola but linking this to "the behaviour of the South African aggressor in the southernmost part of Angola".

The SWAPO leader recalled the Geneva talks on Namibia and set out that a possible SWAPO-Pretoria ceasefire must be an introduction to a speedy and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

Dos Santos Receives Cape Verde Foreign Minister

MB040809 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, received yesterday afternoon Silvino da Luz, the foreign affairs minister of Cape Verde.

During the audience, which took place at the Futungo de Belas, Silvino da Luz handed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos a personal message from Aristides Pereira, the Cape Verdian head of state. Silvino da Luz arrived in Luanda yesterday and is expected to return home today. Present at the ceremony was Comrade Paulo Jorge, the Angolan minister of external affairs.

BOTSWANA

Opposition Leader Returns From West Berlin

MB031224 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The leader of the opposition Botswana Independence Party, Mr Mpho, is back from an emergency session of the World Peace Council, which was held in West Berlin from 21 to 24 January. The WPC sees as a threat the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and is calling for their removal back to the United States.

MOZAMBIQUE

Offensive Said To Result in Retaking of Canxixe

AB051320 Dakar PANA in English 1154 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Maputo, 5 Feb (AIM/PANA) — In their continuing military offensive against bandits of the South African sponsored "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR), in the central province of Sofala, the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) have retaken the locality of Canxixe in the north of the province.

Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo Party Political Bureau member in charge of Sofala Province, announced this in a speech in Beira reported in yesterday's issue of the Beira daily *DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE*. He said that the victory had taken place "a few days ago."

Canxixe is in the district of Maringue. It is about 50 kilometres north of the town of Maringue, and 90 kilometres west of the Zambezi River. Maringue District has seen heavy fighting against the MNR bandits over the last few months. They had occupied, and virtually destroyed, Maringue town in September, but were driven out again by the FPLM in mid-December.

Marcelino dos Santos also announced that in 1983 more than 700 bandits had been killed in Sofala Province, and over 200 had been taken prisoner.

Transport in the province, once very seriously disrupted by MNR sabotage and ambushes, had improved considerably during 1983. The final stretch of the Maputo-Beira road, running from Vila Franca de Save, on the border with Inhambane Province, to Inchope, on the Chimoio-Beira road, had been reopened to traffic, he said. Previously this had been considered one of the most dangerous roads in the country.

The railway line linking Beira to the coal mines at Moatize in Tete Province had also been reopened, added Marcelino dos Santos.

Mr dos Santos said that the principal task facing the province now was to clear out the bandits from their camps in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain. It is believed that the bases here, which were regularly supplied by air from South Africa, contain the largest MNR concentrations in the country.

RSA Blamed for Economic Destabilization of Country

MB031450 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Mozambique has accused South Africa of having pursued a global strategy of reducing commercial and economic relations with Mozambique, costing the country thousands of millions of dollars since independence. The accusations (?come) in a document drawn up by the Council of Ministers and distributed to embassies in Maputo yesterday asking for renegotiation of Mozambique's $1.4 billion debt to the West. The document says South African goods chartered through the port of Maputo have dropped to one-sixth of the value before independence, with a loss

to Mozambique of $248 million in railway and harbor dues. The number of Mozambicans working on South African mines has fallen by almost two-thirds, with the loss of $568 million in miners' remittances.

Seventy thousand people have also been unemployed or underemployed in southern Mozambique. The most costly factor has been the scrapping of the old system whereby South Africa paid one-half of the miners' wages in gold at the official price. The Portuguese colonialists used to sell it at a much higher industrial price, earning large amounts of foreign currency. The Council of Ministers estimates the total costs to Mozambique at more than $2.6 billion. The document says direct aggression by South Africa and armed bandits sponsored by Pretoria has caused $333 million of destruction. In 1982 and 1983, the bandits destroyed 900 rural shops, affecting 4.5 million people, almost 500 primary schools and 86 [words indistinct]. In 1982 alone they destroyed 130 communal villages, with the result that more than 100,000 peasants lost their property. The total cost of the South African aggression and economic destabilization thus comes to almost $4 billion, meaning three times Mozambique's debt to the West.

The document says the recent agreement with South Africa opens the possibility of economic and stable relations, safety and equality, and mutual benefit, and on the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This, the document proposed, allows us to look to the future with greater hope and confidence.

Other Factors Also Responsible

AB031250 Dakar PANA in English 1220 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Maputo, 3 Feb (AIM/PANA) — The Mozambican Government estimates that the total amount of revenue that the country has lost over the past eight years is 5,554 thousand million U.S. dollars.

This figure is cited in the document sent by the government yesterday to the embassies [words indistinct].

The greater part of these overall losses, 3.8 thousand million dollars, was the result of the undeclared war waged by South Africa against Mozambique. The country's economy was very seriously affected by the drastic reduction in the amount of traffic to and from South Africa passing through the port of Maputo, and by the huge cuts in the import of Mozambican labour for the South African mines. Others factors, however, must be added to this generalized boycott by South Africa in order to understand the current crisis.

Sanctions against the Smith regime in Rhodesia, decreed by the United Nations and implemented by Mozambique as from March 1976 and the Rhodesian regime's aggressions against Mozambique from March 1976 until February 1980, cost Mozambique a total of (?556 million dollars).

In 1977 severe flooding on the Limpopo and Incomati in the south of the country caused losses estimated at 34 million dollars. 1978 the Zambezi River in the centre of the country burst its banks, causing the deaths of 45 people, and leaving 220,000 peasants homeless. The losses from this [words indistinct]. From 1981 to 1983 the three southernmost provinces of Mozambique (Maputo, Oaza and Inhambane) experienced the most devastating drought in living memory. Thousands of people starved to death, and the material damage for the years 1982 and 1983 is estimated at 154 million dollars.

The rise in the price of oil also hit the Mozambican economy. Price rises since 1975 cost the country 819 million dollars. This economic drain was only partially alleviated by acts of solidarity on the part of some oil producers. [words indistinct] dollars from 1980 to 1982.

The economic report, also distributed by the government to the embassies, is unable to give precise figures for the losses caused by the wave of economic sabotage carried out by Portuguese settlers fleeing from the country in the years 1973-75. There are also no exact figures for the deterioration of the colonial economy caused by the war, external dependence and the international recession.

No estimate has yet been made of the losses caused by the current flooding, which is seriously affecting much of Maputo Province.

The government document says that although a small part has been made good by gifts received from various countries and solidarity organisations, Mozambique itself has born the cost of the greater part of 5.5 thousand million dollars of losses.

This decline in income forced Mozambique to contract foreign debts, through short, medium and long term bank or government credits. These credits, explains the document, were used to make good the above mentioned negative factors, to carry out investments, to begin development projects, and to guarantee the day to day functioning of the economy.

The document goes on to say that provisional forecasts for the 1984-86 period show a tendency towards a gradual reduction of the balance of payments deficit. As certain development projects begin to function, so the tendency for the rest of the decade will be for further reductions in the deficit.

The document points to a number of facts that allow a certain optimism, despite the current critical situation. In the closing months of 1983 some zones of southern and central Mozambique received regular rainfall. The state has already pledged strong support to the peasant family sector in agriculture and, thanks to international assistance, seeds and consumer goods for use in marketing campaigns have arrived in the country.

These factors point towards the recovery of agricultural production in 1984 and the succeeding years. This will contribute to the stabilization of the levels of production, consumption and exports.

The document also stresses that in 1983, the Mozambican Armed Forces enjoyed important successes in the struggle against the bandits of the South African sponsored Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). This military campaign, plus current diplomatic activities, have laid the basis for the establishment of an

environment of peace, security and development in the entire southern African region.

Government-level discussions have recently taken place between Mozambique and South Africa, concludes the document. These talks are designed to create an environment of neighbourly relations based on the recognition and application of the universally accepted principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interferenace in the internal affairs of other states, and prospects of economic and commercial relations based on equality and reciprocity of benefits. These talks permit Mozambique to face the future with greater hope and confidence.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Calls On OAU To Increase Financial Support

LD032313 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia today called on the organization of African Unity, OAU, to increase its material support to the movement to speed up the liberation of Namibia.

The SWAPO international relations secretary, Ndugu Peter (Mwishihange), told a meeting of the Standing Committee of the African Liberation Committee [SCALC] that only a stable and reliable [word indistinct] provided by the OAU would lead to the success of SWAPO's 17-year-old armed struggle against South Africa. He was submitting SWAPO's progress report to the meeting of the SCALC.

Ndugu (Mwishihange) said that despite severe enemy harassments, cold-blooded murders, detentions and all other oppressive intimidations, the Namibian people, through SWAPO, were committed to liberate their country from racist (occupation forces).

The SWAPO leader noted that the first Turnhalle Alliance collapsed after the puppets realized that they could no longer present themselves as a substitute to SWAPO, adding that the maneuvers to create the second Turnhalle Alliance — a new anti-SWAPO coalition — have also failed.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Says SWAPO May Exploit Cease-Fire

MB060551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says there is serious concern on South Africa's part that SWAPO cannot be controlled and may exploit a cease-fire agreement. Mr Botha said in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation that if any party exploited a possible cease-fire agreement, South Africa could not be blamed for hitting back hard. He said if SWAPO crossed the border during the proposed 30-day cease-fire, the parties in the peace initiative might be further from a solution than before the peace initiative started. Mr Botha said a dangerous situation would then develop, but he said South Africa was committed to making the effort succeed. He would not elaborate on what would happen if the talks fell through.

Mr Botha said the South African offer of a 30-day cease-fire was necessary so that all the parties could build confidence in peace and improve the atmosphere for healthy negotiations. He said the resolve for peace would be severely tested.

When asked exactly what was meant by the term disengagement of the South African forces, Mr Botha said: We will cease hostilities, prepare to withdraw troops, and prepare for a cease-fire. He said South Africa was badly treated by the United Nations and received no thanks from anyone. He added that it was the duty of neighboring states to behave in a responsible way and to create the impression they could run their own countries. It was now imperative for Lesotho, Angola, and Mozambique to realize they were flirting with the wrong people, although South Africa's dealings with Zimbabwe had been reasonable.

Mr Botha said the ideal solution for a settlement was for all the leaders of the southern African states to come to an agreement that no terrorism should be allowed to exist in neighboring states in southern Africa.

Defense Force Chief Viljoen Oversees Withdrawal

MB060557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The chief of the Defense Force, General Constand Viljoen, and five other generals are in the operational area to ensure that the government's proposals on the latest peace initiative are carried out to the letter. A Defense Force spokesman confirmed today that cease-fire proposals had already been formulated and that everything possible was being done to ensure that there were no snags.

Bomb Explosion in Durban Causes Deaths, Injuries

MB031604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Durban, Feb 3, SAPA — A bomb exploded in the Anglo-American Building in West Street this afternoon injuring an unknown number of people. It exploded near squash courts on the same floor as the Ciskei diplomatic mission.

Police cordoned off the areas soon after the explosion at four minutes past five. Most of the injuries were thought to be due to flying glass. The squash courts would normally be well patronised at that time, but no immediate information was available on the number of people hurt.

If the Ciskei office was the intended target, it would be the second time in seven months that a Ciskei diplomatic mission was bombed.

Ciskeian Consulate Offices Targeted

MB031937 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Durban police report that two people were injured in the explosion in the Ciskeian Consulate offices in West Street today. There was no one in the offices at the time of the blast, but a Miss Kim Hayman, who was in an adjacent office, was slightly injured. An Indian man in the street below also suffered light injuries when he was hit by flying glass. Our Durban office reports that the offices were extensively damaged. Window panes opposite the consulate were shattered, and two cars were damaged in the street below.

Transkei Soldiers Raid Townships Near Umtata

MB061028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Umtata, Feb 6, SAPA — Hundreds of armed Transkei soldiers and security policemen raided Ngangelizwe and Ikwezi townships near Umtata this morning. Residents heard loudspeakers announcing that people should remain indoors while the door to door searches were being conducted.

Taxis and buses were ordered to suspend their operations for at least three hours. Armed soldiers line the streets, while others scoured the most densely populated sections of the townships.

The operation continued until late morning, and workers and cars were searched before being allowed to proceed to Umtata. Police liaison officer, Lieutenant-Colenel Mxolisi Jumba, said a report on the mass raids would be made known this afternoon.

Pik Botha Claims Mogopa Removals 'Not Forced'

MB031200 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] There've been no forced removals from Mogopa. That's the claim by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha. Speaking in Parliament, he said the controversy over the relocation of people from the Transvaal village has been blown into a political issue by the press. Botha said the controversy was what he called an African tribal dispute between rival leaders of the community. He said Mogopa is not an example of forced removals, as authorities have negotiated with the leader of the Mogopa community since 1975. Botha says Mogopa was moved because it was an unplanned town with squatter shacks and no proper hygienic facilities.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Dlamini Lauds RSA Flood Relief Aid

MB040711 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] In response to a misleading item in our 6:30 news bulletin this evening for which we apologize, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, has made the following statement:

The South African Government has sent a response to the prime minister's appeal for help a rescue operation team, which consists of the following: 20 vehicles for rescue operations, 64 soldiers under Commandant Kruger, 2 Air Force helicopters with full crews, and communication systems to enable the crews to keep in contact when working in outlying districts. The Army officers in the headquarters in South Africa are in touch with the team in Swaziland, which is also working together with our emergency teams.

The Swazi nation is very grateful to South Africa for this response to our appeal. The minister went on to say the Swazi nation is very grateful and thankful for this quick response by the South African Government. We are equally grateful to all our other friends for their rapid assistance. The situation is far worse than most people imagine.

Today, South African helicopters have been ferrying ministers and other people involved in the emergency work to the worst-hit areas and supplying food to people stranded in those areas. The South African helicopters also fetched the Masuku family from the isolated Shiselweni district and brought them to Matsapha in order for them to attend to the arrangements regarding the death of Mr Ernest Masuku, the headmaster of Swazi National High School.

The minister further stressed and I quote: Disasters know no frontiers, catastrophes know no political barriers. In our modern times soldiers or our armies must be used to build not bridges of war but bridges of cooperation across international frontiers.

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Meets With Visiting Dignitaries

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives

MB051206 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos arrived this morning for 1-day bilateral talks with President Kaunda. The Angolan leader went into talks with Dr Kaunda at State House immediately after arrival. He is expected to return home this evening.

Kaunda Praises Dos Santos

MB060835 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has commended Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos for the cool and confident manner in which he has handled the issues of Namibia and the invasion of southern Angola by South Africa, and said this is greatly appreciated by the Zambian people.

Dr Kaunda said yesterday, at the talks held between him and Mr dos Santos at State House, that the burden the Angolan leader carried and continues to carry on behalf of the people of Africa and entire mankind is a heavy one, and he hoped that Pretoria would be honest this time in resolving the problems of the area

peacefully. He said that Zambia and Angola have a common enemy; and for the enemy to be fought effectively, bilateral talks like the one held yesterday were essential.

The Angolan leader echoed President Kaunda's words on South Africa's recent pronouncement about peaceful solutions to the area's problems, and said that this part of the world should not be made an area of permanent tension. He said the frontline countries have always tried to find a way of reducing this tension and finding a permanent solution to the Namibian issue. Mr dos Santos said that if concrete steps were taken by [words indistinct] oppressed people on the question of freedom, frontline states would welcome the new attitude.

Meeting With EEC Delegation

MB031212 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has called upon the EEC member countries to help Zambia in her attempts to readjust her dependency from copper to agriculture in order to reshape her economy. The president said this at a dinner hosted for a 20-man EEC delegation at State House last night, which is in the country for the Southern African Development Coordination Conference meeting.

He said there was need for the country to withdraw subsidies from the consumer and redirect them to the farmer, who needed to be given more and better incentives in his work. Dr Kaunda said that although the World Bank and the African Development Bank were ready to help in achieving a sound agricultural [word indistinct] in Zambia, the country hopes to continue to rely on the EEC cooperation.

President Kaunda also pointed out that he looked forward to better understanding in North-South dialogue when they next meet in Paris in May this year.

Grenada Assessed With Ramphal

MB032020 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] President Kaunda has strongly endorsed efforts by Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal towards the complete withdrawal of foreign forces which invaded the tiny Carribean island of Grenada late last year. Dr Kaunda said today that every state of people in the world have a right to determine what type of government they want, and no one should impose their will on others.

Speaking when Mr Ramphal called on him at State House, the president said the independence of a country, whether it is in the west or east, south or north, should not be tampered with lightly. Dr Kaunda said what Mr Ramphal did in Grenada and reported to the president during a phone conversation they had recently was a correct interpretation of what the Commonwealth stands for.

Mr Ramphal had proposed that the small occupation force which is still maintaining a presence on the island should be replaced by a Commonwealth police unit under the authority of the Grenadian Government and to include units drawn from other countries in the region.

Mr Ramphal told Dr Kaunda today that he felt encouraged by the president's remarks and said he had been sure that in his efforts over Grenada he was correctly interpreting the spirit of New Delhi and the decisions reached at that conference last year.

Mulemba Hails Visit of French Minister Nucci

MB032010 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, said today Zambia appreciates the visit of French Cooperation and Development Minister Mr Christian Nucci to this part of southern Africa, because it demonstrates that country's commitment to the area's development. Mr Mulemba, who was stating this when Mr Nucci called on him at Freedom House today, said the visit was another way of strengthening the friendship existing between the two countries.

The secretary general said the recent visit of the chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the Central Committee, Mr (Daniel Lesulu Dufal), was another way in which the two countries continued to cooperate.

In reply, Mr Nucci, who is in Lusaka to attend the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] donor meeting, said France considered that development could not be lasting unless it was aided. Mr Nucci said it was quite normal for France to take its part in the development of the area. On Namibia, Mr Nucci stressed that nonimplementation of the UN resolutions to Namibian independence led France to be dormant in the Contact Group.

Mundia Meets With Visiting Netherlands Minister

MB040931 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 03 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said today Zambia's ultimate goal is to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. Mr Mundia was speaking when he met Netherlands minister for development and cooperation, Mrs Schoo, in his office today. Mr Mundia said this target would have long been achieved had it not been for the problems of drought, which has affected the country. Mrs Schoo is in the country to attend the Southern African Development Coordination Conference which ends today. She is expected while in the country to visit Western Province to look at some of the projects that the Netherlands is undertaking. During their discussions, which mainly centered on agriculture, Mr Mundia told Mrs Schoo that the country was committed to the agrarian revolution. The prime minister said by achieving self-sufficiency in food production through the peasants, the government would also be increasing the purchasing power of these rural dwellers.

Kaunda Orders Investigation of Police Brutality

MB031955 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has ordered full investigations in two cases of police brutality that have been appearing in the press recently. Dr Kaunda, who was speaking at a swearing-in ceremony at State House this morning, said the whole truth about these cases of brutality should come out and nothing should be hidden.

The president told the new inspector general of police, Mr (Herbert Mopili), and his commissioner, Mr (Nabula Sininda), that the security of the state depended on them. Dr Kaunda said he was aware of the conditions under which the police were operating. He noted the lack of transport and accommodation as some of the problems. He urged Mr (Mopili) and Mr (Sininda) to have love for their fellow men and inspire their officers in order to build the police force into a strong one.

Dr Kaunda told the new minister of land and natural resources, Mr Fabiano Chelah, that there should be a fair distribution of land in the country. And, Dr Kaunda said, there is a need to explain to the people the role of the prices and incomes commission in the national economy. The president told the new chairman, Dr (Leonard Chizeno), that some people thought that when he was appointed chairman of the commission he would solve the current economic problems.

Among those who were being sworn in was the president's son, (Tilumbi), who has been appointed principal at Cabinet Office. The president told (Tilumbi) that there was no question of father and son because he, Dr Kaunda, referred to all sons and daughters in Zambia as the same. The president said he was impressed with (Tilumbi) because he had been promoted purely on merit. He urged him to continue working harder.

Present at the ceremony was party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba.

ZIMBABWE

Curfew Imposed on Matabeleland South Province

MB031835 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The government has announced the introduction of a curfew with effect from tonight in the Matabeleland South Province, following a large increase in killings, rape, multilations, and [words indistinct] in some parts of Matabeleland. Announcing the curfew in Harare this evening, the minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako, said the curfew covers the Matabeleland South Province, excluding Bulawayo, Gwanda, and other areas of population concentration, which will be specified in the orders to the provincial police officers tonight.

Comrade Mubako said the times during which the curfew will operate will also be specified by the provincial police officer commanding. He said the purpose of the curfew is to restrict the movement of all persons during the specified hours, and to allow the people to go about their ordinary day to day activities, but at the same time to give security forces the maximum opportunity to apprehend those persons engaged in dissident activity and to bring them to justice. The curfew will remain in force until the situation is back to normal. The minister said there is ample evidence that more Super-ZAPU dissidents trained in South Africa have infiltrated Matabeleland and are here to induce the civilians. He said that there is government belief that this renewed activity reveals a new phase in the dissidents' determination to intimidate the local population, and thereby severely hinder the government's development projects in these areas.

Curfew Restrictions Specified

MB041231 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Details regarding the curfew now in force in Matabeleland South Province have been released. The police officer commanding the area, Assistant Commissioner (Tichafa Mgwewa), says the curfew will be operational between 1800 and 0600 and restrict people to 50 meters from their homes. Esigodini, Gwanda, (Colinbourne), West Nicholson, Beitbridge, and Plumtree will have a curfew-free, 5-km radius around them. He said during curfew hours, the movement of traffic, including buses, is prohibited,and stores are to remain closed. Exemptions to this order will be government and security forces vehicles. Schools and clinics will operate normally.

ZAPU Committee Meets, Comments

MB050638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The opposition ZAPU party in Zimbabwe says it hopes that the new curfew in Matabeleland Province will not bring a repeat of what the party describes as untold suffering under last year's curfew, when the Army allegedly killed more than 1,000 civilians. ZAPU made the statement in Harare after a meeting of its Central Committee at the home of its leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. The ZAPU executive also decided that the party would hold a congress this year, but it did not specify whether it would be before or after the ruling ZANU party's congress in August.

Mugabe Urges Army Training in Modern Weaponry

MB031240 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The state of conflict created by racist South Africa requires the Zimbabwe National Army to embark on specialized training in the use of sophisticated modern weaponry and equipment. This was said by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, when he officiated at a ceremony where he presented certificates to (?70) senior Army officers who completed an 18-week course in Harare.

The prime minister pointed out that Zimbabwe has to catch up on every facet of warfare, adding that the country will remain vulnerable until it achieves a [word indistinct] of expertise and performance. Comrade Mugabe stressed the importance of a high degree of vigilance in the face of the Pretoria regime's increasing acts of [words indistinct] aggression.

Jailed Dissident Said Killed While Attempting Escape
MB030844 Harare Domestic Service in English 0430 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The self-confessed dissident Jeffrey Siwela, who was involved in the kidnapping of six foreign tourists, is dead. Siwela was shot and killed while trying to escape last Tuesday. He was a former ZIPRA combatant, and he was arrested in Bulawayo recently. He admitted participating in other acts of banditry in Matabeleland with a group of five. They are all under custody for dissident activities.